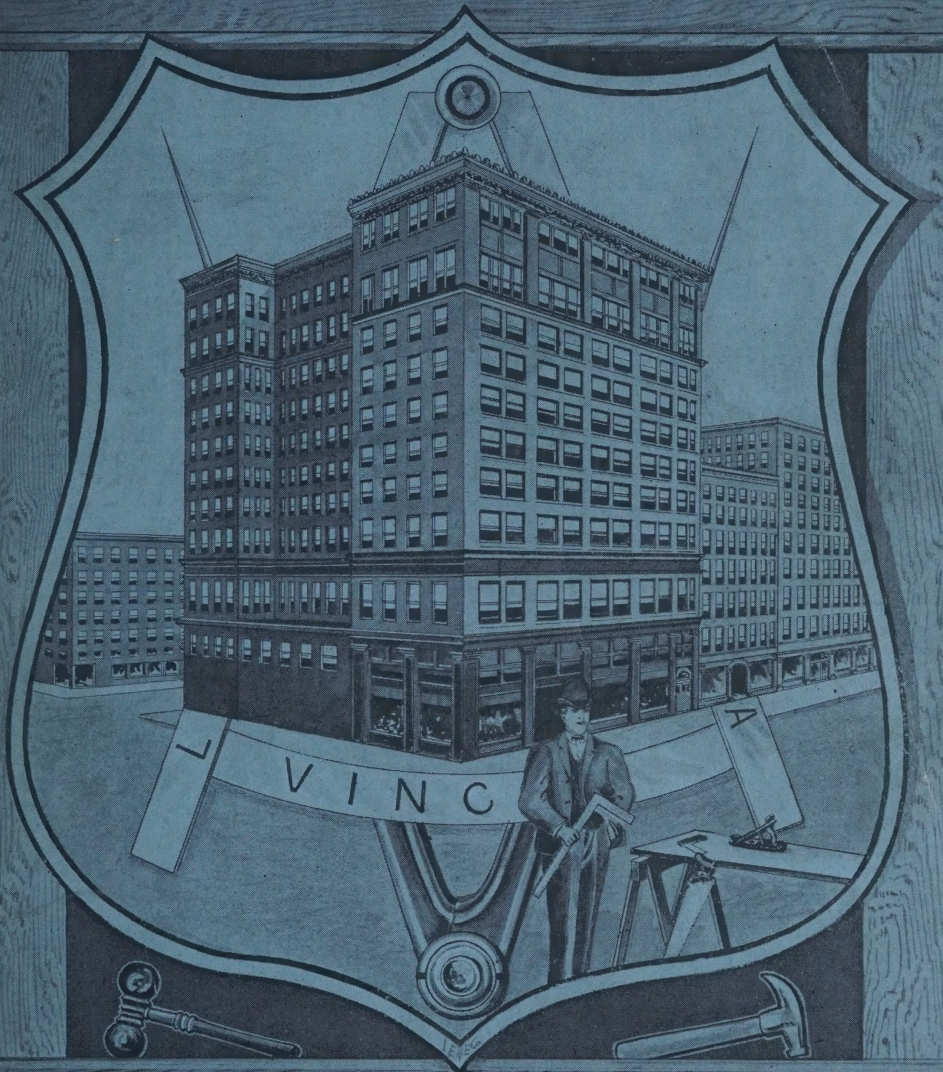


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*me Alfie Clifton*

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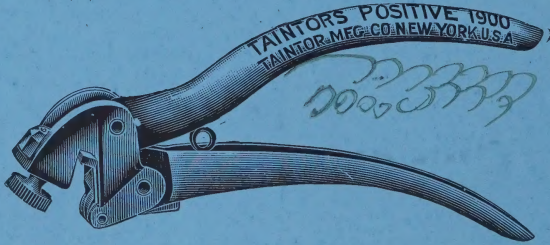


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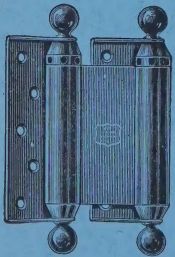
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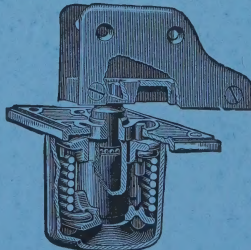
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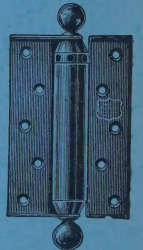
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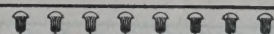
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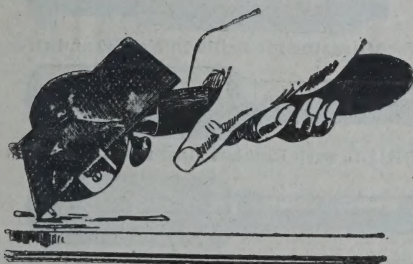
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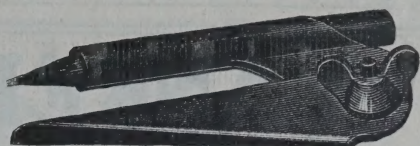
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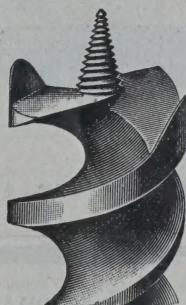
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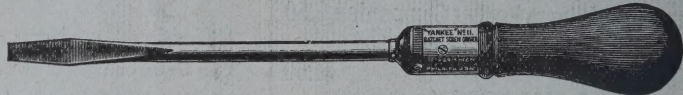


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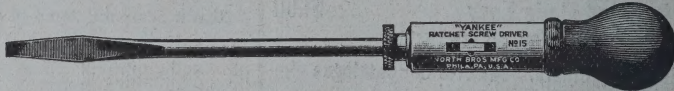
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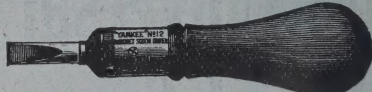


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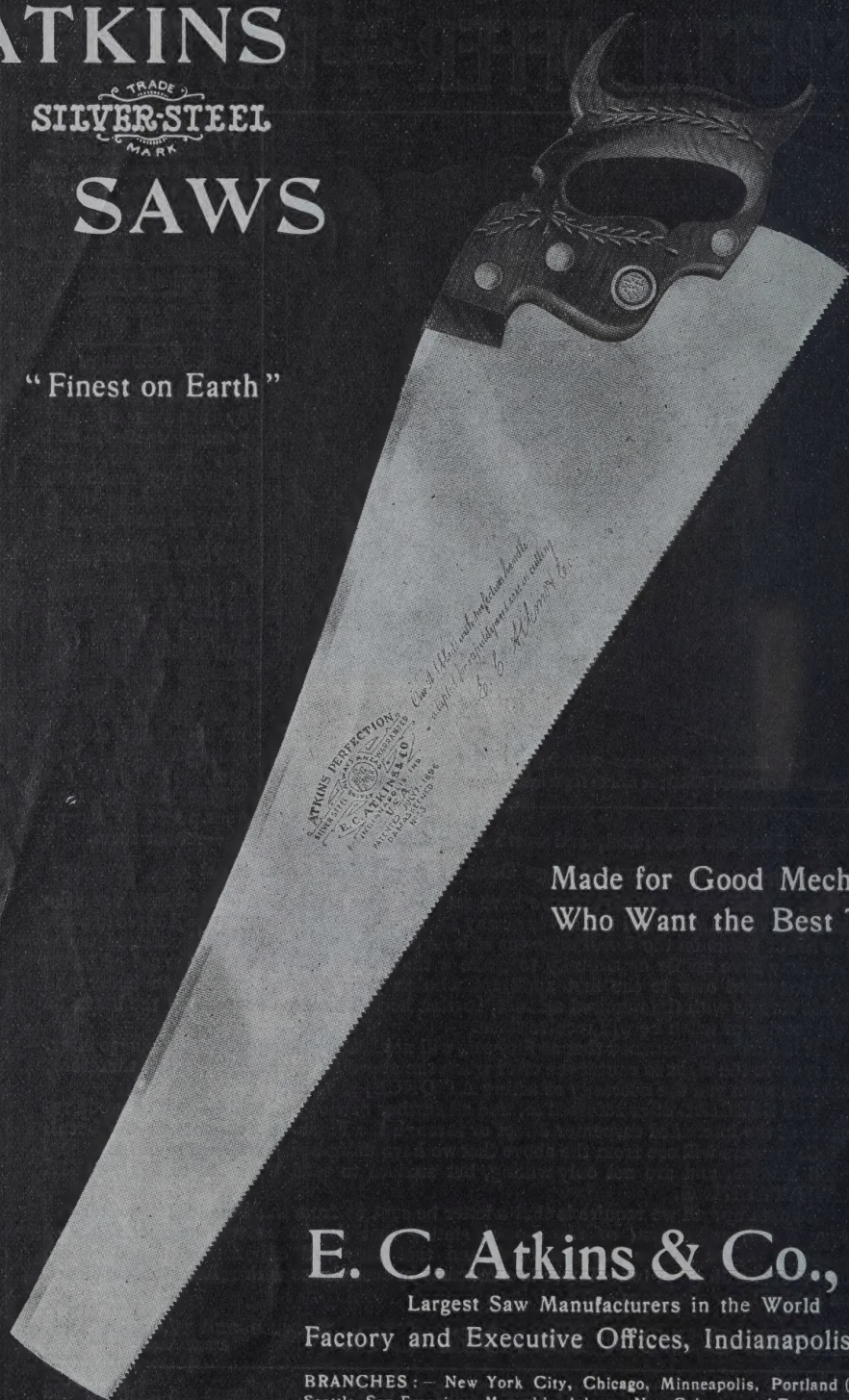


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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

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Established in 1881

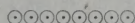
INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1906

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## THE LABORER

William D. Gallagher

Stand up erect! Thou hast the form  
And likeness of thy God!—Who more?  
A soul as dauntless 'mid the storm  
Of daily life, a heart as warm  
And pure as breast e'er wore.



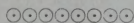
What then? Thou art as true a man  
As moves the human mass among;  
As much a part of the great plan  
That with creation's dawn began,  
As any of the throng.



No; uncurbed passions, low desires,  
Absence of noble self-respect,  
Death, in the breast's consuming fires,  
To that high nature which aspires  
Forever, till thus checked.



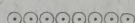
These are thine enemies—thy worst;  
They chain thee to thy lowly lot;  
Thy labor and thy life accursed.  
Oh, stand erect, and from them burst,  
And longer suffer not!



Thou art thyself thine enemy;  
The great! what better they than thou?  
As theirs is not thy will as free?  
Has God with equal favors thee  
Neglected to endow?

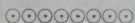


Who is thine enemy? The high  
In station, or in wealth the chief?  
The great who coldly pass thee by,  
With proud step and averted eye?  
Nay! nurse not such belief.



If true unto thyself thou wast,  
What were the proud one's scorn to thee?  
A feather which thou mightest cast  
Aside as idly as the blast  
The light leaf from the tree.

True, wealth thou hast not—'tis but dust;  
Nor place—uncertain as the wind;  
But that thou hast, which, with thy crust  
And water, may despise the lust  
Of both—a noble mind.



With this, and passions under ban,  
True faith, and holy trust in God,  
Thou art the peer of any man.  
Look up, then; that thy little span  
Of life may be well trod.



# The Carpenter



*C. Brooks Johnson*

## THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

On April 26, 1907, will be opened an exposition in commemoration of the first permanent English settlement in the United States. This exposition will be held at Jamestown, Va., where settlement was first made in 1607, or just 300 years after founding of the colony.

It is a very fitting observance of our rapid growth, and on investigation of conditions governing the erection of buildings to be used for exhibits, etc., it is a celebration which should appeal to the wage workers, as the men in charge have shown their friendliness to organized labor in many ways.

Ex-Mayor Mr. C. Brooks Johnson of Norfolk, Va., whose photograph is herewith reproduced, is chairman of the Board of

Governors of said exposition, and he is certainly a "wonder." Mr. Johnson has put his foot down, good and hard, on all but mechanics carrying the card of their national organization. He has entered into an agreement with the unions specifying that none but union labor shall receive employment, as he says, and very truly, too, that he wants the exposition to be a lasting monument to American enterprise and credit to our industries.

In fact, it is the only commemorative event to our knowledge where the work of erection was performed by strictly union labor, and consequently we think it should be patronized and advertised by the trade unionists wherever and whenever possible.



## A WORD TO EMPLOYERS AND FOREMEN.

(By Henry Gillespie.)



EMPLOYERS and foremen will certainly concede that a workman to do his best must be in prime physical condition. Good physical condition means good food, a sanitary home and regular habits. But it also means good wages! A man who is poorly paid for his labor cannot procure sufficient and healthy food, nor decent sanitary and adequate living accommodations, and consequently not be in a physical condition to do his best for the employer. Yet this is a matter which very often receives little or no consideration from employers of labor. And another point entirely overlooked by them is the fact that a workingman or woman must be treated by the employer in a manner creating a feeling in him or her that the employer takes an interest in them individually and collectively.

On the other hand, some foremen believe in the theory that it is profitable for the boss to work a man hard, get all the work out of him that he possibly can, wear him out quick and then throw him into the ditch and get another man in his place. This is inhuman, nay, brutish, and of no benefit to the employer.

It does not take a workman long to get on to this game, and if he has any manhood in him, he will surely fight for the maintenance of his good physical condition and the subsistence of his family, which are both endangered by the brutish foreman's tactics. Treatment of this kind is apt to drive the workman to desperate resentment. Under these circumstances he is bound to lose all interest in his work; he will turn out as little of it as he can, merely trying to hold his job. This certainly is detrimental to the employer's interests, for which the foreman is to blame.

Foremen should understand that if they expect willing and satisfactory work, such as most men can give, they must treat them humanely and right. They must pay them the minimum wage cheerfully, and to the more efficient man, quicker in his work than the average mechanic, they

should pay a wage above the minimum according to his worth. Unless the workman possessed of superior ability receives special consideration from foreman or employer, he will not feel inclined to exert himself to do more and better work than the average workmen do.

If there is heavy work to be done, be sure to have the necessary apparatus and requirements to do it without over exertion by the men.

It has occurred many times that men have lost their health, and even their lives, through over exertion. A minute's, or five minutes' work, with every nerve and muscle strained, or ten minutes' heavy lifting, may render a man unfit for work, as much so as if he had worked twenty-four hours on a stretch without rest or food.

Some supervisors of work seem to think that the man who works for a living is a knave; they press him into working above the average speed, and consequently the man's nerves and the tension of mind relax. He "takes it easy," feeling justified to do so because he has been made to work beyond reason or to work overtime, watched like a fool or a knave.

If hard, disagreeable work is to be done don't give your orders to your men with a swagger as if you did not care in the least whether they choked to death or whether their lives were imperiled. Make an effort to remove the bad conditions as much as possible and don't allow them to prevail for the sake of saving a few pennies or for economizing a little in the foreman's management.

The only way to get good and satisfactory service from your men is to treat them as if they were trustworthy! Don't try to frighten them by bluffing and cowardly "lay-offs" to scare the other men, or by using other well-known tricks to impress a man that he is a brainless fellow who does not care for anything else but getting his wages. If you do, the man will simply try to beat the employer at his own game. The far better way is to work for the comfort of the workmen, appeal to their sense of duty and justice and to reward



# The Carpenter

their efforts to please the employer and work to his profit.

When employers really take an interest in and care for their employes it is only the men devoid of principle who will not reciprocate. Such men will find themselves very frequently out of a job. They are detested by their own fellow-men, if not by themselves.

No man can be a good foreman who does not understand human nature. A foreman should ever bear in mind that every man has his "off days," that he has his own peculiar difficulties to battle with and that at times his work will be poor and slow, while at other times it will be more adequate and yielding.

Poor foremen make poor men! They anger and discourage the workman by constantly keeping him in fear of being dis-

charged without notice, should he make a mistake or not rushing work all the time, entirely disregarding the fact that he and his family depends on his daily wages.

A hand to lend a help, a word of encouragement, or instruction quietly given to the man who has made a mistake in the planning or execution of his task, is more profitable to the employer in dollars and cents, than a rough command or a reprimand which every man on the job may overhear.

The right kind, the humane kind, of employers and foremen never have any trouble in getting or keeping the right and desirable kind of men, who will faithfully serve the employer's interests as their own, for if not entirely, though to a certain degree, the interests of employer and employe are not antagonistic, but identical.

## THE LABOR UNION A STEP TO DEMOCRACY.

[Portions of a sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. E. A. Wasson in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Newark, N. J., February 11, 1906. As reported in the Newark Advertiser.]



FUNDAMENTAL democracy and fundamental Christianity are the same thing, approached from different sides. Jesus approached it from the religious side; Lincoln from the political and economic. Lincoln was the first, that is, the greatest American. Washington was a gentleman after the old English idea. Lincoln was a man after the new American idea. To be a gentleman is much; to be a man is more. Jesus's favorite term for Himself was Son of Man, that is, Man. Lincoln was simple, elemental, always contemporary. We do not associate him with accidents of dress peculiar to his day, as we do Washington. He is not for a day, but for all time. After generations of toil and tribulation we shall arrive at a better state of society, only to find that Lincoln has anticipated us. It will be long before Americans cease to sit as learners at the feet of Father Abraham.

Lincoln was the successor of Jefferson. Lincoln did for a race what Jefferson and

his contemporaries did for a nation. They both stood for the democratic idea and against the aristocratic idea. Democracy says one man is as good as another, and ought to have an equal voice in the government. Aristocracy says that one man is better than another, and is competent to rule not only himself but others as well. The creed of democracy has two short articles. The first is, I am as good as you. The second is, You are as good as I.

Lincoln's early conditions were not so unfavorable as might be supposed. With all its deprivations, there was at least freedom and equality. One man was as good as another, the employed as the employer. Those conditions made for the democracy, which says that the whole is greater than any part. Lincoln believed in nothing less than the whole, that two heads are better than one, and three than two. He had faith in man, and the more man the more faith. When aristocracy said that the common people were ignorant, inefficient, inexperienced, fickle, Lincoln answered: "It may be true, but they can be taught, they



# The Carpenter

can be trained, and it is best for them to profit by their own blunders.”

Always there is that effort to discredit the people, to get away from them, to get above them. This it is which has made the national senate the most eminent assemblage of rogues that ever gathered together, that in a republican nation they are unrepresentative and irresponsible. How many of them would be out of the penitentiary if the laws were executed on them?

And does any one suppose that if the people were free to choose, the present incumbents would be selected? And likewise with our judges, who are becoming the most dangerous menace to the freedom of the country. If the people were left free to select they would at least select men that looked to them, and not to organized wealth, as their masters. We are bidden to say nothing that will undermine respect for the judiciary. It is the bounden duty of every good citizen to say all that he can to undermine respect for any institution that does not deserve respect; and the judiciary does not.

It is safer to defy the Lord God Almighty than to criticise a judge. The Lord God won't bother about you, but the judge will throw you into jail for months without hearing or trial. On what meat hath this our judicial Caesar fed that he hath grown so great? With his injunctions he comes near to making other functions and arms of government superfluous. Who is he, anyway? In nine cases out of nine a man who cringes before the money power that put him where he is, and bestrides us common mortals, whose bread he is eating, like a colossus. It is because that practically nowhere have the people the choice of these men. They are put where they are by the corporations, directly, or through their tools, the political bosses. Lincoln stood in no awe of these people. He denounced a decision of the Supreme Court of the nation as “a burlesque upon judicial decisions, a slander and profanation upon the honored names and sacred history of republican America. It must be overruled and expunged from the books of authority.” “The people,” he said, “are the rightful masters of both congresses and courts.”

What is needed is a direct control by the people over their servants and their legislation. They must be able to oust any man that contravenes their will; to initiate legislation that their misrepresentatives refuse to enact, and to check and thwart legislation hostile to their interests. These same classes that are so fearful that the people cannot take care of themselves are the same classes that crucified Jesus, and who would have done it long before had they not feared the common people who heard Him gladly. Let these presidents and judges and legislators look to the rock whence they were hewn and to the hole of the pit whence they were digged.

The labor union is a necessary step in the progress to democracy, and the eight-hour day is a necessity to the labor union. I am for it unequivocally. It means better morals, better health, better work, better minds.

How can a minister criticise the closed shop, when the ministry is closed tighter than any shop you ever saw? We ministers have managed it so, each denomination by itself, that competition is reduced to a minimum. The pastor enters the church he is called to with the distinct understanding that his employer, the congregation, can do little or nothing without his consent. No other minister can set foot in it without his invitation, nor can his employer touch the organ or raise his voice in song in the choir, in the Episcopal church, without his consent. Nor can any other Episcopal minister preach anywhere in his neighborhood, not even in a hall or in the public street, without his consent. Talk about closed shop; besides the years of preparation required. When we are sick, instead of docking us, they send us jam and bouquets and come and pray by our bedside. That's where we've got our employer! And when work is slack our pay goes on just the same. This is not democracy, but it ought to close our mouths against the closed shop in other trades.

Industry is the crux of the whole situation; for men live, not by voting, but by eating.

Democracy is the voice of the people, and the voice of the people is the voice of God.



# The Carpenter

## INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION BY THE WORKING CLASS.

(By E. Ferguson.)



**T**HAT the time has come when the labor world must look for relief from the oppression of the capitalist and from biased, unjust rulings, of the courts through legislation cannot be successfully denied. The strike and boycott, while yet very effective in well organized localities, is weak and often a failure in localities not so thoroughly organized, and by the shameful misuse of the injunction laws practiced by our court officials, is becoming more obsolete every year.

The cause for this lies in the ignorance of the laboring people as to their political interests as toilers and wealth producers and their consequential failing to protect these interests. They are content with organizing, striking and boycotting, while the employers, with ample money behind them, have been looking after the political end of their business.

Some of our trades unionists have thrown up their hands in horror when politics has been mentioned in connection with our organization, while the monopolies and trusts, through their organizations, the Manufacturers' Association and the Citizens' Alliance, have been electing their henchmen to Congress and appointing their corporation attorneys to judgeships. Let us see what has been the result.

First, during the coal strike in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania a few years ago Judge Taylor, in the interest of capital and the Mine Owners' Association, issued an injunction forbidding the distribution of food to the starving men, women and children who, through greed of their employers, were compelled to leave their work and demand living wages and better conditions, the sole object of the court being to force laboring men, through starvation and the suffering of their families, to accept the terms of the coal barons, which would give them a mere pittance while at the same time the coffers of mon-

opolies would be filled higher and higher with their ill-gotten gain.

This is one instance where the employing element has profited by practicing politics in their organization and where we have clearly lost out.

Secondly, let us refresh our memory for a moment and take a retrospective view of the trouble in Colorado.

Here again, through their political activity, the Mine Owners' Association and Citizens' Alliance had installed their own members in all the official positions, from governor down to the town constable, with the results that citizens of that commonwealth were forcibly dragged from their homes and families without process, thrown in the notorious bull pen without trial, their homes torn to pieces, for no other reason than that they belonged to a labor union.

In some instances the rabble went so far as to destroy stores of merchandise because the owners sympathized with the laborers and sold them goods, against the wishes of the mine owners. Justice! If this isn't a travesty upon thy fair name, which borders closely upon anarchy, then I do not know the meaning of the term.

In the face of these facts, how easy it could have been for the mine owners who objected to the withdrawal of the troops to have placed a quantity of dynamite under a station platform, connect a wire with their power house, discharge the explosive, sending souls into eternity, wire for the troops to return, accuse the miners of the outrage and publish it to the world through their papers. As a result the union men were herded together and exiled, driven from their homes and State at the point of the bayonet.

Why did they not bring the men accused into court and convict them? No evidence, it is one thing to accuse, another to prove. Is it a wonder when such outrages as these are practiced, in the land of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln, by constituted au-



# The Carpenter

thority, that some hotheads dream of revolution?

Yes, I would advocate an immediate revolution, not to arms and bloodshed, God forbid! but a peaceful, lawful revolution, in our politics, at the polls, will gain for our cause—that which can never be gained otherwise. Organize and educate!

Let us review the trouble between our own organization of carpenters and the unfair mills in the city of St. Louis. Here another judge issues a sweeping injunction against union men, forbidding them to even talk to the employes of the unfair mills, thereby denying us the liberty of speech which is supposed to be guaranteed to every citizen of this country by our constitution.

This court even goes farther than this. It cites our local officers in St. Louis to appear and answer to the charge of contempt. Let us see what they did that so aroused the ire of the mill owners; they simply issued a list of fair mills in the city, and for this they were dragged into court and fined. Egad! what is our constitution that it can be nullified and made non-effective, as it pleases our courts?

Don't you really think, my reader, that it is time that we were waking up? Let us throw off this lethargy which holds us down and teach a little more political

economy to our own people before some judge gets it into his head to deprive us of this right by issuing an injunction.

Don't you know that such travesty on justice could not exist if you and I would lay aside partisan politics, refuse to serve under the lash, and elect men from our own ranks to serve us?

Let us be up and doing, let us organize, educate and vote intelligently and in our own interest before we are deprived of our rights of suffrage entirely.

We rave over the music of a Gilmore or Sousa, yea, the music of the angelic hosts of heaven may be sweet to the ear, but the sweetest of all will be the music made by the clank and clanging chains as they are struck and fall from galled and calloused limbs of our industrial slaves.

Let our motto be, not strikes, revolution and bloodshed, but the enforcing of the laws against all corporations and trusts who violate them, the drafting of legislation which will give a fair share of produce to the producer, and a little judicious use of our rights and interests at the ballot-box.

I have read with great interest, Brother Kearney's contribution in the March issue of *The Carpenter* on "Labor and its Relations to Politics" and heartily endorse all he says on the subject.

## HOW TO APPEAL TO THE CHRISTIAN MANHOOD OF THE WORKINGMAN.

(By Francis W. Decker.)



APPEALS to workmen have generally been along the line of their material interests. It has been left to the churches and the pastors to help them spiritually.

As to how to appeal to their Christian manhood, it would seem that the same method used for any one class would do for another. Here is just where a mistake is made by many people, when they divide society in two classes—placing those who have means and leisure at the top, the workingmen at the bottom—and they treat them accordingly, for-

getting, apparently, that the founder of the church was a workingman.

Christ divided the workingmen into these two classes—the good and the bad—whether they were rich or poor. His methods and rules for teaching Christianity to all are as good to go by now as then. Certainly they cannot be improved upon.

There is one attitude which the church has taken toward the workingmen which has made them lack confidence in the church, and that is, its holding aloof from them in their labor troubles.

I cannot express myself as clearly on this point as is done in an editorial which



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I have cut from a religious newspaper. It is entitled "The Workingman and the Church," and reads as follows:

"One of the most hopeful signs of the times is the conference between labor leaders and the National Council of Congregationalists recently, at Des Moines, Iowa. Ministers of churches from every section of the country were present, and at their invitation the workingmen, especially those holding office in labor unions, came and explained their attitude toward the church and toward capital. Some of them were very frank in declaring their lack of confidence in the church, but they were encouraged to proceed and to give their reasons for their opposition. This step has been delayed longer than is wise, but we are glad to see that one denomination has taken it, at last.

"It was well that the ministers should learn that their apparent lack of sympathy with the struggles of the workingman has produced an impression that Christianity is for the rich. The mistake was a natural one, but it is so contrary to the fact, that the faults which have led to it cannot be too soon corrected. Christianity is for the rich and the poor, but not because they are rich or poor. It is for all men. The accident of their position does not include or exclude either class. The teachings of Jesus, as has been well said, does not recognize horizontal lines of separation. It is not an upper or a lower class that it sees. The line of separation that it does recognize is vertical, separating the good from the bad, and there are rich men and poor men on both sides of the line. It does not open the door of heaven to the poor man because of his poverty, nor close it against the rich because of his wealth. It looks to character only, and recognizes no other distinction. If the talk of the workingmen can bring ministers to see how the misconception of Christianity has arisen and enable them to remove it, the church and the workingman will alike be benefited.

"It will be an advantage, too, to both, if the church no longer holds itself aloof from the struggle between capital and labor. The workingman is entitled to the sympathy of the church in his efforts in two directions. As one leader explained, he

was surprised that the church did not actively participate in the struggle for restricting child labor. In this the church is directly concerned, as the welfare of the child was a part of its programme. It is concerned, too, in the shortening of the hours of labor. The time is not long past, as the ministers were reminded, when in some trades fifteen hours was considered a normal day's work. When a man has worked for six days of such a length he is not in a condition to attend church on the seventh. Yet in the struggle which has reduced the length of the working-day, the men have been compelled to fight alone, and had not received from the church, in its corporate capacity, the help to which they were entitled. They were conscious that the influence of the church was helpful to them, and, as one of the leaders said, "The labor movement thrives best where there is most Christianity," but there has been too little active help where the workingman might have been led to expect it. He has been alienated from the church because he felt that, though he had righteousness and justice on his side, the church, to which he naturally looked for help, had held aloof.

"In short, the reproach of the workingman is the burden against Meroz, that the children of God have not come up 'to the help of the Lord against the mighty.' The workingman has retaliated by fighting his battle alone and leaving the church. It must be confessed that he has proved himself able to look after his own interests, but the church has suffered for its inaction. Had it gone to his help, his regard for it would have been increased, and perhaps there have been occasions when its influence in the trade councils might have moderated his demands and inured to his ultimate benefit.

"Whatever the outcome may be, it is a good thing for both parties that this frank exchange of opinion has taken place. The church has taken the right step in learning at first hand the causes of the alienation of labor. It has shown its sympathy with labor, and we may hope that the committees organized in the interest of the workingman will do much to broaden that sympathy and remove misconceptions on both sides."



## BARGAIN COUNTER REVERIES.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)



**H**USTLING for existence is not conducive to a conscientious study of one's theology, hence the tendency of progress for some time has been to lessen the importance of the moral law of human obligation, one with another. Force of circumstances compels allegiance to the almost supreme law of supply and demand that keeps the machinery of the world in motion.

Today, we stand in the crowd and watch the tide of humanity ebb and flow and surge around the bargain counter. Bargains! Ready-to-wear garments at remarkably low prices! They are, indeed, "bargains," but back of these bargains are what? Have you ever thought about it? No, very likely you have not. Comparatively few have given the subject a thought. That is one good reason why the world has lost sight of the golden rule, and selfishness has gained the supremacy over righteousness.

Finding results satisfactory, the busy public has no time to investigate causes.

As to cause and effect, judging from the eagerness of the shoppers around the counter, regardless of cause, the bargains are a satisfactory effect.

The public is only beginning to learn the meaning and importance of the union label on ready-made goods. The shoppers give no thought to the history of the bargains they are after. The lesson of the label is one that the major portion of our population is beginning to learn in a practical way, and learning in the school of experience is a certain education.

The pressure of circumstances has made industrial conditions a personal matter with the great multitude of the self-respecting, estimable middle class, and that class is the majority from which the great army of working women and girls have come in the last generation.

When our own precious children, through necessity, become wage earners, we begin to get a practical knowledge of sweat-shop bondage, and to learn the meaning of the

term child slavery. 'Tis then we begin to desire clean and wholesome conditions for the workers, and to require proof of such conditions. The great American masses—the toilers—including the bargain hunters, who seem at present indifferent to industrial conditions, must soon, through personal interest if not from sympathy, realize the meaning and importance of the union label. When personal interests are endangered by existing conditions, human nature is usually not slow to protest, though kindness would avoid conflict if possible.

Like the patriots of the Revolution, trade unionism has made its declaration of independence, and like them must say, "All experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer where evils are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed."

From the great white fields of "raw material," past the southern factories where northern capital and southern child-slavery produce goods at a wage 30 per cent. less than in the Massachusetts mills, on and on through the miserable basement sweat-shops of New York, where the crowded and filthy pauper element of every foreign nation sews fifteen hours per day, until the ready-made garments are laid on the bargain counters, the evolution of the "fleecy staples" is a progressive game of "skin" and be skinned. Business is business, and whenever capital is invested it is on a basis that promises a maximum profit. Labor is only a means to that end; capital is looking out for its own interests and if labor does not look out for itself it must take the consequences.

Anywhere that the supply of labor exceeds the demand, and no legislation restricts the conditions regarding the hours of toil or the age of the toiler, that place is the field of opportunity for the manufacturer. The very rules of trade, as well as the selfish instinct of human nature to profit on another's necessity, requires him to lose sight of everything but increased



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profits and the advantages of business opportunity. Industrial conditions are brought about by the natural methods and laws of business, and the "fittest must survive," whatever becomes of the incompetent.

The world is money-mad, and in the mighty concentration of capital almost irreparable hurt has come to the nation. You would ask how. It is estimated that more than one million and a half children are wage earners in the United States. This in itself is a blight upon our people. Could the law of righteousness arrest the greed and sin of business principles now, the intellectual, moral and physical life of at least two generations to come would show in imperfect development the blight that has fallen upon our masses.

Ah! well may the children weep before you!

They are weary as they run,  
For they've never known youth's sunshine,  
Nor the glory which is brighter than the sun.

The union label is the uppermost thought that should impress a lesson on the frequenters of the bargain counter.

Child labor and sweat-shop conditions can never advance the upbuilding of character or the refinement and improvement of home life, and the general public is awakening to the fact that all that is not for the home is against the welfare of the people. It is a struggle now of need and greed, of purity and impurity, right and wrong, and righteousness must at last reign. The manufacturer is only one example among many illustrating the dealing of capital with its hirelings. Wherever combination invests capital, in any line of business, the same conditions prevail.

There is a higher law than the laws of trade, and when that law is recognized as supreme, greed will cease to despoil the poor, and life that is so beautiful for some and so wretched for others may become worth living to all.

Less want and misery and shame, and more universal peace and prosperity will help the world to grow better.

Homes are reared to shield the fallen,  
And their builders builded well;  
But the better part were chosen  
Had they helped them ere they fell.

## WAS IT NOT ALWAYS SO?

(By Frank Duffy.)



IN the 18th day of April, 1906, the members and friends of the Employers' Association were sumptuously banquetted and entertained at the Grand Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind. After their appetites had been appeased, and the "red liquor" freely indulged in, their tongues loosened up and labor unions came in for their share of "denunciation," "condemnation" and "criticism."

A Mr. Jas. A. Emery, of New York City, in the course of his remarks, said: "We condemn labor organizations when they depart from their duty as the protectors of working men and begin to bring about public lawlessness."

A man who uses such expressions does not know what he is talking about, at least he does not understand the organized labor movement, its objects and aims, its

desires and intentions, and all that it teaches and stands for. We do not countenance "lawlessness" of any kind and never did. We believe in being good, law-abiding, patriotic, American citizens. We advocate that. We will fight for "liberty," the "flag" and our "beloved country" at the drop of the hat. We are always ready to shoulder the gun in defense of "Uncle Sam" and the "stars and stripes." That is more than the scions of the rich and well-to-do can say, yet we are held up to public ridicule as being "lawless" and in favor of "lawlessness." We are condemned because we depart from our duty as protectors of the working men. Might I ask, when did organized labor ever depart from its duty in protecting the poor wage-workers in fighting for their rights and advocating better conditions under which to work and live? Can you mention one instance? On



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the contrary, the trades unions are ever and always on the alert in the interests of their members. That is one thing they never "depart" from and never "forget." Mr. Emery, do you know what you are talking about? It seems not.

This "Belshazzar's feast" was held at a time when the whole country was plunged into mourning and consternation by the terrible fate that overtook that "far-famed city" of the "Golden West," San Francisco, yet not a thought was given to the sufferings and privations endured by our western citizens, nor was an attempt made to devise "ways and means" to relieve their wants. It is surprising that "men of wealth" should so far forget their fellow citizens in time of need.

At the same time that this "feast" took place, the General Executive Board

of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was in session at the General Office of said organization in the State Life Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, and that body, representing one of the largest trades unions in the country—accused of lawlessness—did not forget San Francisco and her citizens in their hour of affliction, but, on the contrary, appropriated the sum of \$10,000 for the immediate relief of those who in any way suffered by the disaster. Was that "departure from their duty in the protection of the working men," or was it "lawlessness?" No, that was humanity, forethought, friendship, brotherly love.

Compare the actions of the two parties herein mentioned and you, with me, will ask the question, "Was it not always so?"

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## THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY, 1906.

(New York Tribune-Farmer, Feb., 1906.)



THE great increase of the labor vote in Parliament is, next to the overwhelming victory of the Liberals, the most striking feature of the recent elections in Great Britain, and it may be regarded as the most significant feature of all. The change from Conservative to Liberal is no new thing. Such reversals, now in the one direction and now in the other, have been common enough. But in the return of a labor delegation of more than fifty members to the House of Commons we must discern the establishment of a new and tremendous force in British politics. The first labor members entered Parliament in 1874, when Mr. Burt and Mr. MacDonald were elected by the miners of England. The increase in their numbers was slow. In 1900 there were only twelve, and of those, two were Nationalists and one a Socialist. Now they have leaped to more than four times that number, or just five times that number of real labor men, at least forty-five of the fifty-one being pure trade unionists as distinguished from Socialists. If they have increased four or five-fold in six years, what may they not

number six years hence? If they have increased twenty-five-fold in thirty-two years what may not the next generation see?

These considerations are emphasized by the undisguised fact that, while the Liberals have a clean majority over all, and are thus quite independent of the Labor party, they are unmistakably pledged to some of the chief items of the trades union political programme. Early in the campaign, when they were not sure of so overwhelming a victory, and when it seemed possible that the labor vote might turn the scale, the Liberal leaders pledged themselves to the Labor party in return for its support. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman himself was foremost in making such a pledge, and Mr. Gladstone, as the chief practical manager of the Liberal "machine," organized a practical coalition between Liberals and Unionists in many constituencies. As our London correspondent reminded us in a recent letter on the subject, only twenty-nine of the labor members were elected through the efforts of the Labor Representation Committee, with its penny tribute from the workingmen of the kingdom. The others were elected by the Liberal party. But that fact does not



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lessen the significance of the case. It means that, even unaided, labor elected twenty-nine men, which is three times as many as six years ago, and it also means that the great Liberal party has so allied itself with labor that it has elected or helped to elect from fifteen to twenty members to Parliament who will align themselves strictly with the Labor party. The significance is equal, whether it be of labor gains or of Liberal conversion to labor policies.

We shall await with much interest the development of legislation by the Liberal government, to see to what extent the demands of organized labor are granted. There is a widespread assumption that the Prime Minister pledged himself to the annulment of the Taff Vale decision. That is certainly the cardinal item on the labor men's programme, and it is to be doubted whether they would have agreed to co-operate with the Liberals in the campaign and election as much as they did had they not understood the latter party to be definitely committed to such action. Now

the Taff Vale decision, which was rendered after one of the most notable legal contests in the history of labor disputes, was briefly to this effect: That trades unions were responsible for the results of strikes caused by them, and that their funds might be levied upon for damages. That decision has, ever since it was made, been the chief deterrent against strikes, and the chief handicap upon them when they have been attempted. The amendment of the law relating to combinations so as to annul that decision, would greatly increase the power of the labor unions and enable them largely to dictate terms to employers. The Labor party has its heart set upon such annulment, and regards the Liberals as fully pledged to grant it. Yet there are many capitalists and employers of labor in the Liberal ranks to whom such action would be unwelcome. It will be interesting to see what the government will do about it, and what a considerable section of the Liberal party will do about it if the government accedes to the labor demand.

## THE UNIONIST AND HIS PAL.

(Comments and Criticisms by the Sage of L. U. 440.)



OW great the difference in the characters, in the mental make-up, of Gloomy Gus and his pal Happy, still they were both tramps.

Ditto the unionist and his pal, they are both possessors of a paid-up working card.

But I have not initiated these old friends of ours into my thoughts for any other purpose than merely to show that while two individuals may be on the road to London Town, one may be white and the other black.

\* \* \*

Did you ever take notice, my brother, how they, you know who I mean, the fellows who club together and try to run things, the select, those who are on the inside, generally make use of the occasion while they have the floor to inform you that they think they voice the sentiments

of the majority, and how heated they become when some other adventurous brother rises to voice sentiments antagonistic to their personal views.

You have? So have I.

\* \* \*

But, did you ever notice, brother, when the other fellow was talking, well, he was just chewing the rag. But when they were on the floor, which is quite often, you were given to understand that you were listening to silver-tongued orators debating with all the eloquence of a Philadelphia lawyer.

There was nothing doing up at the meeting that night. Just a chewing match—just chewing the rag.

How full of enlightenment, how inspiring, especially to the newly initiated.

\* \* \*

Brothers, you went up there to take part in the meeting, but you sat in that



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row of chairs that circled the wall and stood up and sat down and said yea and nay when they, the operators of the marionette show, pulled the wires. And how you have listened at times to the bitter sarcasm and ugly epitaphs hurled at the head of that adventurous brother who roared.

You attended that meeting to listen to the views of your brother and present your own, to compare your views, that you might learn of him and he of you.

But, by the way, I haven't seen you up there for some time now. Getting to be quite a stranger. Call around and see us next Tuesday night.

\* \* \*

It is not enough that, when you enter the hall, you have the outstretched hand and the gracious smile for the one who is on the inside, the official head, or some other of your particular set. Surely, the brother in the amen corner is worthy of some consideration.

He is a unit, a cog in the wheel. That's all you are, merely one of the cogs.

It is not enough that you organize all

your town and unionize all your non-union men. It is not enough that you pay your dues and attend your meetings regularly. But when you meet a brother on the job who betrays a lack of knowledge about some particular thing that you are next to, put him wise. If you are not a master mechanic, try and be one and help your brother also, and so fulfill the law of brotherly love, the foreleg of your organization.

\* \* \*

How like the Man of Galilee are his teachings.

How it has been trailed in the mire. But give heed, my brother, lest those, too, crucify that great thought, the brotherhood of man.

I would rather have it said of me that I reached down to the scaffold of scabdom and serfdom below to help my unfortunate fellowman there than to point the finger of scorn, or hurl words of derision at my brother working beside me.

\* \* \*

Hit the pipe, my friend, hit the pipe. But be sure you inhale the fumes of charity and not of dope.

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## STAND FOR YOUR RIGHTS.

(By Homo Gene.)



CHANGE of sentiment has come over the judiciary of Cincinnati. Last summer Judge Hozea placed a heavy fine on certain men for "contempt of court" because they had secured a position for a non-union man and persuaded him to leave an unfair boss, who had secured an injunction against the union, forbidding them to in any way interfere with the business of this unfair boss. Judge Hozea held that "persuasion" which resulted in causing a man to leave the employer and to accept a better position under a fair boss, was injurious to that unfair employer, and was contrary to the terms of his injunction, and a heavy fine was the result.

On the 16th of this month (March, 1906) Judge Ferris, of the Superior Court, handed down a decision, in a similar case against

the Leather Workers, in which he held that where no violence, or lawlessness was manifested, the employes had the right to "argue, to persuade, and to try to influence, and to even 'picket' and to congregate in the vicinity, in front of, or behind, or near to the premises, of the employer, and to do as an organization, all that an individual may do, to better his condition." The text of his decision is too lengthy to quote in full, but it is eminently fair to organized labor.

At the election last fall, the members of labor organizations in Cincinnati stood almost as a unit against the party which had been in power for a term of years, and had the most perfect "political machine" known to modern politicians, and when the smoke of battle had cleared away it was found that the "machine" was wrecked, and a new order of things



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was instituted. The State Legislature began an investigation, and in that investigation it was shown that George B. Cox, the political boss, had actually sent for the judges of the circuit court and had practically ordered them to make certain decisions in cases in which he was interested, thus proving that the judges who were placed in power by the "machine" were mere automatons to do the will of the "boss." Up to this writing, something over \$155,000 has been returned to the

county treasury before any legal steps had been taken to secure it.

All of this proves that if the working man will go to the polls and express himself emphatically, his rights will be respected.

We do not argue that labor unions should go into politics, but we do argue that the laboring man should stand for his rights at the polls, and that this is the most certain road to success, so far as the judiciary is concerned.

## JAPANESE COMPETITION.

(By Japanese and Korean Exclusion League.)



HE question of the immigration of Japanese to the United States and Hawaii, and its effect upon unskilled labor, has received considerable attention recently, but surely something should be said relative to the bearing that such immigration and competition has upon our manufacturing industries and the commercial relations between the two countries.

The Japanese laborer comes to work, to gain a living, to better his condition pecuniarily, and to learn (in fact nearly all class themselves as students and not laborers). Many of them, when questioned, assert that their object in coming to this country is to study, but under stress of circumstances were obliged to work at farming, or at anything they could get to maintain themselves until such a time as more lucrative avenues of employment were opened, and finding themselves in a position to accumulate money, they naturally abandoned all desire for student life. With their keen perception, energy and enterprise, together with dexterity and imitative faculties, they are quick to comprehend, and, an art or trade once learned, they become adepts and quickly engage in teaching others of their race. To work and learn with them means a close competition with not only unskilled but the highest branches of skilled labor.

They have taken a mighty hold on the cheap furniture business, turning out im-

mense quantities of bamboo, cane and wicker furniture, which is cutting materially into the furniture trade, because the articles placed upon the market, owing to their cheapness, find ready sale, and displace the like article made by white labor. From one industry they take to another, and now throughout the city may be seen the Japanese boot and shoe worker, the skilled steam laundry worker, the jeweler and watchmaker, the tailor, the printer and the photographer.

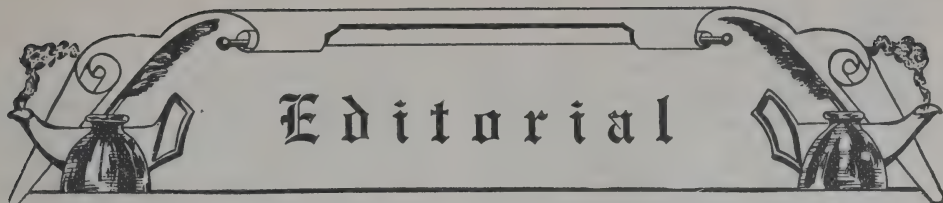
The result of the advent of Japanese labor into the shoe trade throughout every town and hamlet in California, is the driving of the small white shoemaker into other avenues of employment.

In the manufacture of cigarettes in San Francisco, the Japanese are acquiring a stronghold, to the disadvantage of many white women formerly employed at the business. In packing teas and other store work they are fast supplanting the whites, one firm alone—a firm handling a fancy brand of coffee—employs twenty or more of them, but we may rest assured that the Japanese so employed will not be content with working as porters and warehousemen all the time, but will, upon mastery of the business, establish themselves in the same line. Such has been the experience of Hawaii in the past and such will be our experience in the future.

In Japan and China there is a labor with which neither America or Europe

*(Concluded on Page 35.)*





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INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1906.

As this issue goes to press but meager tidings have reached us from our members in San Francisco and other coast cities, relative to the horrible disaster that occurred there recently. Local Union 22, San Francisco, with a membership of nearly 1,800, reports two brothers killed. Palo Alto, San Jose, Ukiah, Gilroy and Santa Rosa have sent word that all their members have escaped with their lives. Yet, the material loss of our members is quite considerable in some of these localities, especially in San Francisco hundreds of our brothers have saved but the clothes on their backs.

Our most heartfelt and most sincere sympathy is extended to the thousands who have been rendered homeless and penniless, and to relatives of the hundreds who have lost their lives in the catastrophe. This sentiment is shared by the entire U. B. from ocean to ocean and coast to coast. The General Executive Board, now in session in

this city, has appropriated the sum of \$10,000 for our suffering members on the Pacific coast, and up to this time of writing the New York City District has donated \$3,000 and Chicago, Des Moines, Ia., Saginaw, Mich., Beaumont, Tex., and Rochester, N. Y., have also made liberal appropriations. A detailed account of all donations will be published in a later issue of the journal.

A letter from Santa Rosa is printed elsewhere in this issue which speaks for itself.



Last Labor Day General Secretary Duffy was the speaker selected by the trades unionists of Kansas City, Mo., to make the principal Labor Day address. More than 10,000 people listened to him on that occasion at Electric Park, and his address was voted the hit of the day. But another very important occurrence of the same day was the capture of the prize by the carpenters for having the greatest number of men in the parade.

In recognition of the services rendered by the General Secretary the Carpenters' District Council decided to present the prize won to the General Office. A few weeks ago we were agreeably surprised to receive a magnificent office chair with a note conveying to us the best wishes and kindest regards of the carpenters of Kansas City.



Whenever it should occur that requests for publication in the journal of stay-away notices, rejections of candidates, expulsions, changes in name or address of business agents, etc., are not complied with, the respective Local Unions should question their secretaries and ascertain which one of the two has forwarded the request to the General Office and in which manner it was done. We advise this course because, despite our frequent warnings to financial secretaries not to use the monthly reports for any other purpose than what they are intended for, some of them are still using the last page for requests as in-



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dictated above. It should be understood that the monthly F. S. reports do not go to the editor, but to the clerks handling the financial accounts and membership roll. Remarks under "Memoranda" on the last page of the reports not pertaining to these matters are liable to be overlooked. Notices for publication in The Carpenter or changes in list of business agents should be sent in on a separate sheet to insure publication.

\* \* \*

Will there be any coal strike this year? This is a question that is agitating the minds of the people of all classes for months past, and yet it is unsettled.

The officials of the United Mine Workers and the representatives of mine operators have held numerous conferences and are still negotiating on terms of settlement agreeable to both parties. At this time of writing the situation is very encouraging for the mine workers. Several large firms in Pennsylvania have signed up and are now paying the 1902 scale, the universal establishment of which is the demand of the miners. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Iowa most of the firms have signed the scale and it is expected that work will be resumed in all the coal fields in the earlier part of May.

\* \* \*

The step recently taken by the American Federation of Labor in advising workingmen to elect men of their own class to the legislatures and governments, local, state and national, marks a new epoch in the history of organized labor in this country.

Its policy in this new move is outlined in the following declaration:

"That as our efforts are centered against all forms of industrial slavery and economic wrong, we must also direct our utmost energies to remove all forms of political servitude and party slavery, to the end that the working people may act as a unit at the polls of every election.

"That the American Federation of Labor most firmly and unequivocally favors the independent use of the ballot by the trade unionists and workingmen, united regardless of party, that we may elect men from our own ranks to make new laws and administer them along the lines laid down

in the legislative demands of the American Federation of Labor, and at the same time secure an impartial judiciary that will not govern us by arbitrary injunction of the courts nor act as the pliant tools of corporate wealth."

We shall certainly have no government of the people and for the people until the suggestions of the A. F. of L. are carried out by the workingmen. We will have no honest government and no just legislation, corruption, bribery and craft will never disappear in our legislative, administrative and judiciary bodies until workingmen rescue them from the control of capitalistic interests.

\* \* \*

Notwithstanding the fact that the entire stock at their San Francisco branch lies in the cellar a mass of ruins, E. C. Atkins & Co. have again come to the front in behalf of union labor.

They are the kind of people that do things. Never have they been called upon and found wanting.

Their San Francisco Branch was located on Main street, in the very heart of the stricken district, and was among the first to fall. Fire broke out almost instantly, and in a few moments the entire building collapsed, a complete wreck.

The stock, invoiced at about fifty thousand dollars, was completely destroyed. Everything dumped into a mass in the cellar. The outcome as to insurance is as yet an open question, the policy of the insurance companies not being known. But that they will be heavy losers is a foregone conclusion.

Now, it would be only natural to suppose they should feel that under the circumstances they had been called upon to endure enough. But when a committee from the General Office of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America visited them on last Monday they very readily donated five hundred hand saws absolutely free of charge. These saws have been turned over to the committee at Indianapolis and were sent by them direct to the stricken district.

This act of generosity on the part of E. C. Atkins & Co., is, indeed, remarkable under the circumstances, and should be highly appreciated by every friend of organized



# The Carpenter

labor. This firm is broad-minded enough to remember those who have been partially instrumental in building up their business, even though sorely stricken themselves, and when called upon have responded liberally and cheerfully to help the distressed brothers in the far West.

The Carpenter naturally feels grateful to these friends in need, who, forgetting self, have generously met our request and nobly assisted us in time of trouble. We only hope that every union carpenter will realize that E. C. Atkins & Co. are and always have been the friend of union labor, and will govern themselves accordingly.

Having been notified that our brothers in San Francisco and vicinity are in dire need of tools, the General Office, in conjunction with E. C. Atkins & Co., also donated 500 saws, making a total of 1,000 saws forwarded to the stricken district.

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## A Judicial Mistake.

The judge was in a hurry to get away from the halls of justice, having an important social engagement. But two cases remained, and he told the court officers to hurry.

Immediately a man was hurried into the witness box.

"What is your name?" queried the prosecuting attorney.

"I decline to answer," replied the witness.

"What's that!" shouted the impatient judge. "That is contempt of court and I remand you to jail for thirty days."

"Your honor," said the attorney, "there appears to be a mistake somewhere. This is Mr. Dodgers, head of the Regular Oil trust, and—"

"O, I beg pardon," said the judge. "I thought this was that strike case and the witness one of the men arrested for violating my injunction. The witness is excused."—W. J. Bryan in "The Commoner."

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## A Warning Against Precipitancy.

Jepson—Listen to this, Stepson; here's a man who declares against the enforcement of a certain law, in connection with contract labor—

Stepson (explosively, his face reddening in anger)—Yes! I'll warrant you. Labor

agitation and anarchy are most appropriately coupled in the same sentence! Against enforcement of law; who does not know, without your confirming the fact by reading out of a newspaper item that all these labor agitators are at heart anarchists? Of course, they're against enforcement of law! The only proper way to deal with such incendiaries would be to put them in prison as fast as they proclaim their enmity to civilized society by any such anarchistic utterance!

Jepson—But wait a bit, Stepson. Hear the whole sentence.

Stepson—The whole sentence? I know whence the thing emanates, from the outrageous character of what you've already read. Gompers, probably, or John Mitchell.

Jepson (reading from the Chicago Record-Herald of December 17)—"As to contract labor, the law . . . never ought to be enforced."

Stepson—Eh—who said that?

Jepson—The press dispatch ascribes it to President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard.

Stepson (explosively, his face reddening—in something else than anger this time)—Ahum! Ahem! A—ah—er—a—ahem! Yes.

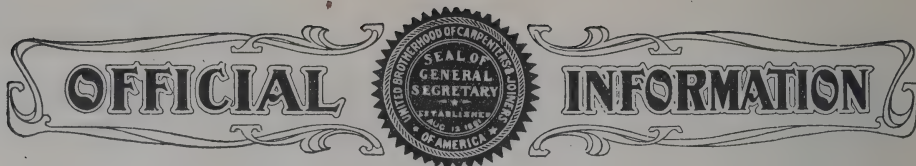
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## Hem and Haw.

Hem and Haw were the sons of sin,  
Created to shally and shirk;  
Hem lay 'round and Haw looked on  
While God did all the work.  
Hem was a foggy, and Haw was a prig,  
For both had the dull, dull mind;  
And whenever they found a thing to do,  
They yammered and went it blind.  
Hem was the father of bigots and bores;  
As the sands of the sea were they.  
And Haw was the father of all the tribe  
Who criticise today.  
But God was an artist from the first,  
And knew what He was about;  
While over his shoulder sneered these two,  
And advised Him to rub it out.  
They prophesied ruin ere man was made;  
"Such folly must surely fall!"  
And when he was done, "Do you think my lord,  
He's better without a tail?"  
And still in the honest working world,  
With posture and hint and smirk,  
These sons of the devil are standing by  
While man does all the work.  
They balk endeavor and baffle reform,  
In the sacred name of law;  
And over the quavering voice of Hem  
Is the dronin' voice of Haw.

—BISS CARMAN.





**GENERAL OFFICERS**  
of  
**THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD**  
of  
**CARPENTERS AND JOINERS**  
of **AMERICA**

General Office  
State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President  
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

General Secretary  
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

General Treasurer  
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

First Vice-President  
T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President  
H. C. FULLER, 1231 W. Woodard street, Denison, Tex.

General Executive Board  
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 503 Garden City Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Secretary, P. O. Box 111, Tampa, Fla.

WM. A. DEYL, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

P. H. MCCARTHY, Clunie Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Again we wish to call your attention to the fact that the Fourteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in Niagara Falls in September next.

Local Unions and District Councils desiring a change in our present laws should set to work to consider that matter immediately. As soon as the changes or alterations are compiled in proper form, they should be sent to the General Secretary for publication in The Carpenter so that our entire membership may have a chance to give them the attention they deserve.

We are already making arrangements with the railroad companies for transportation rates for all delegates and their friends who will be in attendance at the convention. We are informed that we will get the usual rate of fare and one-third direct to Niagara Falls and return on the certificate plan, provided at least 100 delegates avail themselves of the official arrangements made and concessions granted.

The General Secretary will visit Niagara Falls in the near future for the purpose of securing a hall in which to hold the daily sessions of the convention, selecting hotel for headquarters, making arrangements for printing the daily proceedings of the convention for distribution among the delegates, and attending to other minor matters that require his personal supervision.

The coming issues of The Carpenter will contain detailed information as to arrangements made up to the time of going to press. Full information and instructions will be sent later through circular letters to our Local Unions' delegates and alternates.

Hoping the Fourteenth General Convention will be a grand success, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY,  
General Secretary.

\* \* \*

**The P. J. McGuire Memorial Fund.**

Previously acknowledged .....\$ 13.00  
April 27, 1906—

R. Fuelle ..... 5.00

April 30—

No. 61, Cleveland, O. .... 10.00

No. 171, Youngstown, O. .... 5.00

No. 215, Lafayette, Ind. .... 5.00

No. 490, Clifton, N. J. .... 10.00

No. 716, Zanesville, O. .... 5.00

No. 726, Yonkers, N. Y. .... 25.00

No. 781 Princeton, N. J. .... 25.00

No. 885, Woburn, Mass. .... 2.00

No. 1419, Johnstown, Pa. .... 2.00

No. 1554, Altoona, Pa. .... 5.00

No. 1559, New Athens, Ill. .... .50

No. 1561, Macomb, Ill. .... 2.00

Total.....\$114.50

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## California Relief Fund.

Donated by G. E. B.....	\$10,000.00
L. U. 392, Beaumont, Tex.....	25.00
New York City Joint D. C.....	3,000.00
L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia.....	200.00
L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y....	25.00

Total.....\$13,250.00

Local Unions and District Councils are requested to send all donations for the above fund to the Gen. Office, made payable to the General Secretary.

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## Localities Where Trade is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Portland, Ore.	Washington, Pa.
Burlington, Ia.	Williamsport, Pa.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Santa Rosa, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.	Pueblo, Col.
Owosso, Mich.	New Orleans, La.
Erie, Pa.	Gainesville, Fla.
Miami, Fla.	Detroit, Mich.
Nashville, Tenn.	Pensacola, Fla.
Gulfport, Miss.	Chicago, Ill.
Ft. Smith, Ark.	Madisonville, Ky.
Waterbury, Conn.	Pataluma, Cal.
Bradentown, Fla.	Greenville, Miss.

\* \* \*

## Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Bloomington, Ill.	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Portsmouth, Va.	LaCrosse, Wis.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Atlanta, Ga.
Madill, I. T.	Erie, Pa.
Ayer, Mass.	Chelsea, Mass.
Sioux City, Ia.	Erlanger, Ky.
Fairview, Nev.	Evanston, Ill.
Clairmore, I. T.	Paintsville, Ky.
S. San Francisco, Cal.	Alva, Okla.
Meridian, Miss.	Chatham, Ont., Can.
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Dunnellon, Fla.
Broad Ripple, Ind.	Binghampton, Tenn.
Ottawa, Ont., Can.	Christopher, Ill.
Apalachicola, Fla.	

Total: 27 Local Unions.

\* \* \*

## Expulsions.

E. D. Stocknell, ex-president of Local Union 590, Rutland, Vt., has been expelled for embezzlement of local funds.

Edwin W. Emery, a member of Local Union 395, Lynn, Mass., has been expelled for stealing tools from fellow-members.

W. D. Goss of Local Union 263, Berwick, Pa., has been expelled by the Local Union for stealing tools from a brother member.

J. A. Cotting, formerly treasurer of Local Union 1271, Boston, Mass., has been expelled for misappropriation of local funds.

John Vaughn has been expelled by Local Union 80, Chicago, Ill., for misappropriation of the local's funds while serving as its treasurer.

Ray Meyers of Local Union 1705, Nowata, Ind. Ter., has been expelled for misappropriation of funds and failure to perform his duties as F. S.

\* \* \*

## Information Wanted.

Sherman F. Warrender, last heard from in Roanoke Rapids, N. C., is eagerly sought for by his brother James.

Sherman F. Warrender is thirty-five years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height and weighs about 180 pounds. Anyone knowing his whereabouts will convey a favor on Local Union 696, Tampa, Fla., by communicating with his brother, James A. Warrender, in care of Local Union, or with its secretary.

H. C. GETTIG,

P. O. 599, Tampa, Fla.

## L. U. 497's Twenty-Fifth Anniversary.

New York City Local Union 497 celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary on Saturday evening, April 7, at Stark's Hall, where the Local Union was originated. A brilliant entertainment and ball and the presentation to our treasurer, Geo. Welz (a charter member), for trustworthy services for the past nineteen years, of a gold watch charm with the seal of the Brotherhood engraved upon it, including a diamond center, were the chief features of the evening. Brother Harth made the presentation speech. He was followed by Hy. Rubing, who, although not a member at present, related some very interesting happenings of twenty-five years ago.

This affair being strictly private, only members and their families were invited. The management committee, composed of President Geo. Welz, Louis Mahlman, Chas. Harth, C. A. Brown, Fred Hartmann, G. Ernst, V. Sametz, Jos. Ulmer and A. Schenkelberg, surprised the members and their families with silver souvenirs and gratis supper. Judging from the fact that all present wearing the smile that won't come off, and the rooster having crowed four hours previous before the last man left the hall, it is evident that the affair was an undisputed success.



## What Our Organizers are Doing

### N. Arcand.

This being the season for reopening of work, I have been very busy during the month of April, visiting nearly all the Local Unions of the eastern Canadian district. I am pleased to state that, generally speaking, these Locals are in good shape and progressing.

In Montreal I attended and addressed three open meetings, which proved quite a success and resulted in the initiation of a large number of new members. The Montreal Locals especially are in good working order. The D. C. has decided to refrain from making any trade demand this year, but instead extend the advantages gained last year to all the shops. The men employed in the shops having received a lesson during last year's trouble, we do not anticipate a resumption of open hostilities at this time. Despite the bad effect of the continuous stream of immigrants striking Montreal since last fall, the working rules and regulations of our organization will be observed in all the shops.

On the 17th of March I visited Local Union 730, of Quebec; while in that city I addressed two open meetings, where twenty-two new members were gained.

The National Union being hard at work in an attempt to revive their Local Union, I directed my efforts to a frustration of said attempt. I had to combat many false assertions made and spread by the promoters of the rival organization, one of which being that the U. B. members were sending their money to the United States, receiving nothing in return. I challenged them to come and answer for their calumnious statements at a public meeting to be held on April 7, but when Brother Ainey and myself approached these slanderers they refused to accept the challenge.

Their hopes of reorganizing a rival

Union have been greatly weakened by their conduct, for, while we enlisted thirty-six new members, they could not get enough names to warrant the formation of a decent Local.

I visited Local Union 761, Sorel, which has many good members in its fold, but owing to the presence in that city of a large number of non-union men, our members do not enjoy the advantages derived from the organization under more favorable circumstances. We decided to enter into a campaign with a view to convert the non-union element in the month of May.

I next proceeded to St. Hyacinth, where I found that Local Union 108 had decreased in membership as a result of depression of trade and scarcity of work. Many of their members have left the city, transferring their membership to Local Union 134, Montreal.

On the 5th of April, by request of our G. P., I visited Local Union 553 of Berlin, Ont. In this place the progress of our organization is also greatly paralyzed by the unfair competition of non-union men. Some of the members, influenced by malicious insinuations of enemies to our cause, to the effect that the Union was not paying any benefits, allowed themselves to fall in arrears. At a meeting to which the delinquents were invited, I showed them that they might derive a great many benefits from the organization by keeping it in good order.

Observations leading me to the conviction that Local Union 553 was greatly lacking in activity, I advised them to hold open meetings once or twice a month. A committee was appointed to arrange for such meetings, with special instructions to devise ways and means to make the regular meetings also more attractive.

The members apparently being pleased with my advice and suggestions, promised me to set to work immediately and make

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their union strong enough for an attempt at amelioration of their working conditions, sorely needed.

On the 18th I went to Ottawa, where I organized a new English-speaking local, of men who were averse to joining Local Union 93, on the ground that their business was conducted in the French language. I hope to see all the English-speaking carpenters of Ontario in the new Local Union in the near future.

Local Union 93 gained six new members that same evening, and at their meeting following an open meeting they enlisted eight more.

\* \* \*

**Wm. J. Shields.**

The past month has been a strenuous time for those associated with me in the attempt to improve the organization and better the condition of the carpenters of the cities of Cambridge, Somerville, Medford, Malden and Everett. It is my pleasure to report that we have met with a degree of success that is satisfying and we feel recompensed in the progress made. The only way to get a fair conception of the standing of our organization is to look back over the last six years and realize that back of that time not one Local Union existed in the territory mentioned. If you compare the membership figures of today with those of 1899 you would conclude that the intervening years have been remarkably productive both in organization and results responsible thereto. They have been years of strenuous, of faithful and intelligent effort. They have been years in which we have emerged from a condition of hopelessness to our present condition with its bright possibilities, with good men in the unions to apply their knowledge to the solution of all problems that confront us. It is well to remember that in the changes made possible the general officers have played no small part in the assisting and promoting the growth and influence of the unions; ever willing to co-operate in extending the usefulness of the organization that our best hopes might be realized. As I look back over that space of time I find a pleasure and satisfaction in recalling the fact what we have achieved has been done to the general advancement of the entire section. The best

thought of the membership has been given to progression on the lines of fineness of organization, the advancing of trade conditions, the economy of management, the guarding of the general funds of the brotherhood at large, and while we are satisfied that we have held our own with other sections in this particular, we also know that we have not drawn heavily on the general fund and that the money used has been expended to good and lasting effect.

Early this year the watchword "Onward" was sounded as a means of spurring the membership on to special effort. This rallying cry has been taken up and I can enumerate locals within this section which in the past month have added materially to their membership. One, at least, as high as fifty, others from that down. We are out to deliver to General Secretary Duffy our share of that 100,000 additional membership he called for at the beginning of 1906.

I have had the pleasure of adding two new Locals during the month, one in Chelsea, Mass., to be known as a Hebrew Local. They start with forty-one members, with a prospect of increasing to eighty in the near future. The other is situated at Ayer, Mass. This union is the first labor body ever organized in the place. They start with a membership of thirty and, judging these men by their appearance and standing as mechanics, I predict a long and useful life to the new Local. I was privileged to attend two meetings held under the auspices of the Lawrence D. C. This city has made wonderful strides, taking into account the fact that Lawrence is a textile city and subject to corporation usages. Our membership is engaged in a movement looking for an increased wage from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day, the same to operate on and after May 1, 1906. The chances are good for success, with a building boom that is sure for at least two years to come, also with our men well organized and a clear-headed business agent, a man who is quick to comprehend and get at the pith and marrow of every situation in short order, makes up his mind what is best to do and is ever ready to take his share of the responsibility. Our Lawrence membership, favored as they



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are, should pull through successfully in their three-dollar-per-day demand.

Our Malden membership had decided that April 1 would be the acceptable time for establishing the new trade conditions of the Boston and vicinity D. C., but in order to avoid unpleasantness with the employers, the time was extended to May 1, when we are assured of the new conditions operating with the mutual consent of both parties concerned. With Malden in line, we move on to other weak spots in the bulwark of our organization and will not rest content until all are equal sharers in the progress and possibilities of our onward and upward movement. There is one thing that impresses the organizer in prosecuting his work and that is, that each and every Local has its busy bees, its indefatigable workers, who ever stand ready to sacrifice some of their time for the general benefit of the movement. I am safe in saying their work represents a work of love, and to their credit it can be said that a large part of our success is responsible to their unselfishness and sacrifice, which is all too frequently a thankless job, as sometimes it happens that arrangements miscarry through oversight, which is apt to lead to unjust criticism, which to the sensitive dispenser of service cuts like a lash and at times impairs his usefulness. A good test of the truthfulness of this would be for the one who is disposed to criticize the active character, to assume some of the responsibilities, and by doing that find out for himself, and it is safe to say that from the experience gained it is ten to one that he'll ever after advocate the giving of credit where credit is due. We can well afford to be most generous and charitable with our co-workers in this movement that is leading us out of our bondage. The outlook of the U. B. is one of hope and confidence.

\* \* \*

## Wm. B. Macfarlane.

In my last report I stated I was going to Wellsville, N. Y., to organize another local of the U. B. In this I was successful. We now have a healthy, progressive local of about eighty-three members, which means that every competent carpenter in and about Wellsville is a member of L. U. 770. I then went to Hornells-

ville, N. Y., and endeavored to organize the McConnell & Co. mill. I learned that the men in the employ of this firm were working ten hours per day and receiving from 18 to 22½ cents per hour. Some of the men were satisfied with their conditions, glad they were alive and able to eke out a miserable existence. I visited the homes of a number of this firm's employes, talked with them and left our literature for them to read. I returned to the town about one month later. I now have the names of 27 mill and bench hands. It is only a question of time until we will have the entire shop organized, the mill running on a nine-hour basis and the men receiving a living wage. I then went to Middleport, N. Y., and found the mills in a deplorable condition. I was unable to induce the men to organize. Many of them realized that they should be organized but they lacked the energy and stamina to do it. As per instructions of the G. P., I went to New Rochelle, N. Y. I found the conditions of the carpenter good, the wages and hours in the mills fair, but some non-union men employed. Together with B. A. Edward Cotter, we had a conference with the managers of two mills, but were unable to induce them to employ none but union men. The mill hands will have to be more aggressive if they expect better conditions. I then went to Philadelphia and from there to the Pittsburg convention of the A. F. of L. By request of L. U. 1555, millwrights, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., I attended their annual smoker and installation. This is one of our many progressive locals. The members of 1555, recognizing the sterling qualities of Brother Dean, who was their president for four terms, and had labored earnestly and honestly to build their local up, decided to make him a little present upon his retiring from the chair, and the committee having the matter in charge requested your humble servant to do the honors. When Brother Dean was presented with a beautiful silver tea set, to say that he was taken by surprise is putting it mildly, indeed; he replied in a few well chosen words, after which refreshments were served, when singing, step dancing and smoking were indulged in until the wee hours in the morning, when

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all went home feeling delighted over the success of the night's entertainment. From the Falls I went to Port Colborne, where they had a well attended meeting. Local 1168 is well conducted by an able staff of officers, and I have every reason to believe they will have better working conditions this year. By request of the president of L. U. 713, Niagara Falls, Ont., I called at the large Clifton hotel, now under construction, there being a few non-union men setting up refrigerators. I secured their applications and attended the meeting of 713 in the evening, which was well attended. I visited several of the locals in Buffalo, and together with B. A. George Waldon, we called at the Jewett refrigerator factory and secured the applications of all but one man employed in the factory; they have not as yet been initiated. As per instructions of G. P., I went to Barrie, Ont., and addressed a largely attended open meeting held under the auspices of L. U. 1749. After the speaking was over, refreshments were served, a short entertainment followed, and some half dozen applications were secured. This local was only organized last March and they have reduced their hours and increased their wages. I had intended visiting a number of towns in Ontario, but receiving a telegram from the G. P. to go to Philadelphia, Pa., at once to attend the trial of a former F. S., whose books I audited last March, I went to that city. The local had the F. S. indicted on two counts. The case did not go to trial, however, as a satisfactory settlement was reached. I then left for Oswego, N. Y., to address an open meeting and smoker held under the auspices of L. U. 747. The hall was well filled and many prominent citizens present. I was shown the utmost kindness and respect by the officers and members of 747. Returning from Oswego, I stopped at Batavia, N. Y., and spoke at a mass meeting called by the Central Labor Union. On the platform were many old timers in the labor movement, among them, Brother M. J. O'Brien, of Rochester, N. Y. While in Batavia, I was requested to organize the outside carpenters. About one week later I returned to Batavia and addressed a meeting of the craft, the majority being non-union men. L. U. No.

24, composed chiefly of mill and bench hands, readily gave their consent to the granting of a charter to the outside men. We had hard work to scrape up 17 names. The charter was sent for and I returned one week later and installed the local and its officers. All of the officers of L. U. No. 24 rendered all the assistance possible in instructing the new officers in their duties. L. U. No. 1151 now has over 40 members and only two transferred from No. 24. We feel satisfied that the carpenters of Batavia will better their working conditions this coming summer. I then went to Welland, Ontario, where I found that the Gallivan Construction Company, of Greenville, S. C. (a notoriously unfair firm), were erecting a number of buildings for the Plymouth Twine and Cordage Company, of North Plymouth, Mass. They were working their men ten hours per day and employing a number of non-union men. The town of Welland was strictly union and nine hours per day. The officers of 969, and myself, had a conference with Mr. Gallivan, who requested that Local 969 put their demands in writing and take the matter up with the general officers of the Plymouth Twine and Cordage Company, which was done through General President Huber. When I again entered into negotiations with Mr. Gallivan, he stated he would grant the nine hours but would run an open shop. To this, Local 969 would not consent; they stood for the closed shop or nothing and struck the job. The bricklayers remained at work. I would request that all carpenters stay away from Welland until further notice. As per instructions of G. P., I proceeded to Chicago, Ill., to act on committee on amalgamation of the A. S. with that of the U. B. After finishing our labors on the committee, we visited our General Office. I have not had the pleasure of visiting headquarters for the past two years, and I must say I was agreeably surprised at the manner in which the business of our great organization was conducted. I have been in the offices of a great many large business houses throughout the entire country, and I have found none that will compare with the business-like manner in which the United Brotherhood offices are conducted. Returning to Buffalo, I



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visited Welland, Ontario, and I found that our brothers who had been working for the Gallivan Construction Company and others, are now taking contracts for themselves; if the contractors will not accede to the demands of the local they are capable of taking the contracts and doing the work themselves. I leave for Hornellsville, N. Y., to organize another local for the U. B., and I say to the carpenters, give us your earnest, honest assistance and we will put the men in the mills on an equal footing with that of the carpenter, thus placing our craft and organization second to none of any in the civilized world.

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## J. W. Adams.

The past three weeks I have been assisting our local unions in Nashville, Tenn., in their rather tedious task of organizing the non-union craftsmen of that city. Conditions here are very unsatisfactory, owing to the very fact that it is extremely difficult to get the men of most any trade sufficiently interested in the aims and objects of unionism so they will join an organization. But I wish to say that our members who have stood by their local at times when it required considerable sacrifice on their part, are as good, loyal union men as you will find anywhere in the U. B. They are determined to enforce the "No Card, No Work" rule on the first of May, and have so notified the bosses. On the 8th of March, L. U. 1612, a newly organized local union composed of mill men, held an open meeting followed by a smoker. It was a decided success. We got the men present thoroughly interested in our work and secured 18 applications for membership. This young, but hustling, local is doing splendidly and we expect to get the men in all the largest mills into line in the near future. Local Union 350 is also displaying great activity and initiating from 8 to 10 new members each meeting night. The Central Trades Council, of Nashville, recently gave their annual smoker, at which occasion Governor Cox, of Tennessee, A. E. Hill, general organizer of the typographical union, Hy Streefler, general organizer of the painters, and myself, addressed one of the largest and most enthusiastic crowds that ever gathered in Nashville. In his remarks,

Governor Cox expressed himself in unmistakable terms in favor of organized labor. He stated that he had himself served his time at the carpenter trade and was ready to render their organization any assistance in his power. At the close of the meeting I obtained the governor's application for membership in Local Union 350. He will be initiated as an honorary member on March 27, when the local union expects to simultaneously initiate a large number of other candidates.

Since my arrival here the boys have started out with renewed courage and energy in an effort to place Nashville in the front ranks of organized cities. With the assistance of the local branch of the Structural Building Trades Alliance, which we have organized, six different trades affiliating, we expect to strictly enforce the card system alluded to here above, on the first of May.

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## W. J. Williams.

I have spent the last month, also, in the Birmingham district. We have organized a local union in Woodlawn, Ala., with fifteen members, to which number we added nine more at the last two meetings and received six applications. I have applied for a charter for a local union in North Birmingham, with eleven members on the list and six more to be initiated on night of installation. This is a total gain of forty-one members for the month. Local Unions 372, Brighton, and 454, Bessemer, have now affiliated with the Birmingham D. C. There is, however, a great deal of detail work yet to be done in getting these local unions to conform with the provisions of our general constitution and the district by-laws. Through ignorance of the law, it occurred that the financial secretaries of both local unions, who are contractors, have been grading the wages and encouraging the members in doing piece-work. It will be quite a task to extirpate the bad effects of this violation of trade rules upon the membership and otherwise, and I have appointed Brothers C. S. Mosely and Thomas Willard a committee to attend the meetings of the two local unions and assist me in straightening this matter out. I am also trying my best to

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get the Birmingham branch of the S. B. T. A. in better working order, and I believe that I have made some progress. By vote of the D. C., I have submitted to the former body a series of amendments to its by-laws and trade rules. The amendments were received by the alliance and submitted to a referendum vote, but most of the affiliated unions having a wrong conception of the requirements of a referendum, vote, they wanted to count the votes by trades, allowing each trade one vote. I have now to visit each affiliated union and see that the vote on the amendments offered by our D. C. is taken by referendum, and hope to succeed. If I do, we will let the lid down in Birmingham in a way that the bosses will not be able to raise it and enforce the closed shop.

\* \* \*

Harry L. Cook.

Owing to sickness and death in my family I was unable this last month to attend to all the work mapped out for me by the G. P. I called on Local Union 734, Kokomo, Ind., finding them in good shape, conducting their business in an up-to-date manner, and among their members a lot of hustling scouts. Here once more the fact is demonstrated that where men are alive to their own interests and are ever ready to protect these interests they command the employers' respect and their wishes and grievances are not trifled with. This year's demand of our Kokomo Local Union for 35 cents an hour was granted without any trouble.

Visiting Logansport and calling on the officers of the Local Union, I learned that no meeting had been held for seven months. There remained but a few loyal members to whom I would gladly have rendered assistance, but the delinquent officers and the larger portion of indifferent members were, in my judgment, not deserving of any sympathy, and there is no doubt but that when the charter leaves the town the bosses will at once raise the cry, back to the old system of ten hours and 20 cents per hour.

As per instruction of the G. P., I went to Springfield, O., to attend a special called meeting of Local Union 660. The meeting

was well attended, trade conditions were thoroughly discussed and then lunch and cigars were served. The local is composed of good material—one has to travel many miles to find their equal.

I also visited Columbus, O. That day it happened to be the meeting night of Local Union 494 and also of the D. C. I found the delegates, as well as the rank and file, earnestly interested in their pending trade movement; they are alive to the situation and constantly on the hustle for the securing of better conditions.

The D. C. is determined to enforce trade rules to the letter, hence any brother coming that way not equipped with the necessities will have to blame himself for the consequences, as ignorance of the local laws is no acceptable excuse. Since the D. C. is strictly enforcing the laws the local organization is 50 per cent. stronger than at any previous time.

The meeting of our Fostoria Local Union being too far in advance of the day of my arrival, I called on the officers, promising them to be present at one of their meetings in the near future.

Although I found trade conditions in Marion, O., exceptionally prosperous, it is apparently impossible to arouse the carpenters of that locality from their indifference and inaction.

Local Union 735, Mansfield, has slightly improved in the past year. Here, also, the craft needs a good shaking up.

At Mt. Vernon, O., I attended and spoke at a special called meeting of the local, which was well attended and resulted in a revival of interest in the trade movement among the membership. They are now very active and are taking in new members every week. As spring trade is favorable, I expect Local Union 749 soon to be one of the foremost in the gas belt.

I went to Akron, O., where, though the day was a Sunday, I held a consultation with the officers of Local Union 902 and some members of Local Union 84. Trade is good in this locality and the locals on the increase. The members realizing that good results may be obtained by a greater display of energy, have become wide awake and their business agent will enforce all trade rules this season, which will have a tendency to strengthen the organization.



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In Cleveland, O., and vicinity I have visited a number of Local Unions as well as the D. C. They are also determined to strictly enforce the trade rules this year, and although they have gone through a hard winter, they are as full of fight as they were a year ago.

Proceeding to New Philadelphia I found trade pretty fair in this locality, hours nine per day but wages as low as 20 cents an hour. The meeting I attended and the address was a good one. An open meeting was also to be held, but postponed, to permit arrangements for a smoker to follow speechmaking and reception of candidates.

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## Modern Bathtub.

The modern bathtub is an institution that seems to be growing smaller as civilization advances—at least such is the observation of house hunters in the large cities. The impressions of such are well summarized in the views of an English visitor to these shores reported in a recent New York daily: "Trot around and feast your eyes on the building operations throughout the city. In tenement and private residence, in Queen Anne, Elizabeth or Colonial cottage, in gorgeous apartment houses, the bathtub's dimensions are decreasing. Does this indicate that we as a race are growing shorter? Why, many of the tubs are not over three and a half feet long. I went through a \$13,000 house in the Bronx the other day and measured the skimpy little tin tub. A baby could not straighten out in it. And the room was about 5x7 feet. I wouldn't live in a house of that kind. The bath's the thing, and I'm no British crank on 'tubbing.' Give me a seven-foot tub at the shortest and let me lie in it and soak."—Carpentry and Building.

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## Cheap Houses in England.

For a long time past the problem of how to build houses representing the minimum of cost and the maximum of comfort has been the study of many in and out of the architectural profession, and the solutions which have been reached have, in many instances, been both interesting and instructive. An operation tending to illustrate what may be done in

this direction embraces a number of cottages erected by the Belmont estate at Chapeltown, a few miles from Sheffield, England. The cottages erected were intended for occupancy by the working classes, and thus far 84 dwellings have been completed. Each house has a back yard and a garden at the front. Between each block of four houses is a passage 10 feet wide, so as to give ready access to the rear. Each kitchen measures 13 x 12 feet and each scullery 12 feet by 10 feet 6 inches. Under the stairs leading from the scullery to the bedrooms above is placed a pantry. On the first floor are two bedrooms, one 13 x 12 feet and the other 6 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 6 inches. Above is an attic 15 x 12 feet. The scullery, kitchen and bedrooms are 9 feet high and the attic at its highest point is 8 feet 6 inches.

All the walls are 9 inches thick, with the exception of that dividing the bedrooms on the first floor; in that case the width is 4½ inches. Each house is provided with a set pan and sink, gas and water. The front has a square bay window, and a veranda of ornamental tiles. The gardens are 11 x 13 feet, and in some cases are bright with plants. The bedrooms have a double window with a brick mullion in the center of the two windows. There is no bath. The outbuildings comprise a coal place for each house, an ash pit for each set of four, and a closet for each couple of houses.

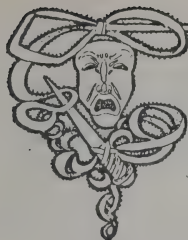
The cottages have been built and sold by G. H. Dowson, a member of the Wortley Rural District Council, for £158, including the cost of freehold, and they rent for 5 shillings per week. At Featherstone, Mr. Dowson has built 100 houses in a similar style, but these have no gas, as it costs more than twice as much as in Sheffield.—Carpentry and Building.

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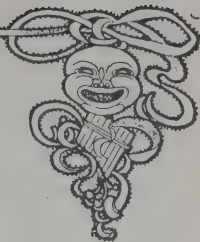
Patronize the merchants who advertise in this Journal. They are all fair-dealing, business men; we accept no advertisements from others. The advertising in these columns is an evidence that they are in accord with organized labor.

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A brilliant mind enslaved by sordid motives is a pitiful spectacle.



## Correspondence



### Pushing to the Front Again.

Editor The Carpenter:

Please find space in our journal for a few words from Hutchinson, Kansas, and oblige Local Union 1587.

Wages are low here in this town and living almost as high as in larger cities. There is a hearty welcome awaiting any good union men coming our way; of the other class we have an abundance and do not wish to see its number increased.

Our Local Union was organized in the spring of 1903. The balance of that year and during 1904, we had almost all the members of the craft in our ranks. We demanded the nine-hour day and a twenty-five cent minimum scale, which met with the approval of all prominent contractors. After our demand was granted, however, the majority of our members just laid down their oars, thinking that now they had gained the nine hours, that was all they wanted. They quit paying their dues and attending the meetings of the Local Union and as a result, all through the winter of 1904 and all through 1905, it was a continual struggle for a few of us to hold our charter. But, thanks to the perseverance of the faithful few, we are now recovering from our stupor and coming to the front again. I believe that in time we will have a city which no non-union man will dare to disgrace with his presence.

In the latter part of February, Brother Michler, the general organizer, was with us a few days. On the 28th of said month we held an open meeting in the interest of workingmen in general and had a large and attentive audience. Mr. W. Y. Morgan, president of the Daily News, delivered an able address, welcoming Brothers Michler and W. L. A. Johnson, State Labor Commissioner to our city, and expounding the principles and aims of unionism. Brother Michler followed with sound arguments based on facts that ought to convince the most skeptical, that through organization

only the laboring people can secure the rights and privileges that justly and rightly belong to them.

Brother Johnson's remarks were on a similar line; he produced figures and facts showing the justness of labor's cause. The words he spoke should set any non-union man thinking and keep on thinking until he can't help identifying himself with unionism.

Indications point to a revival of interest in the union among the craft of this city. At our last meeting we had two applications for membership, and some ex-members and a score of others promised to join at an early ensuing meeting.

Fraternally,

J. T. WORKMAN, L. U. 1587.

Hutchinson, Kansas.

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### From Monongahela, Pa.

Editor The Carpenter:

Monongahela, Pa., to my knowledge never having been heard from in the columns of our journal, I think that a few remarks from Local Union 1731 will not be amiss.

This local was organized August 6, 1903, and had an uphill road to travel ever since. At one time it looked as though our union would pass out of existence. The greater part of the members had become discouraged with the general outlook and the apathy and indifference of the working population of the town.

I am more than glad to state at this time that a better spirit prevails here today. Through the perseverance of a few determined members, the union has survived this period of inactivity and oblivion.

We are regaining former members, taking in new ones, and our position is growing stronger every day. Our members have become awake to their interests, each one of them feeling in duty bound to act as a committee of one to induce some non-union man to join our ranks, and all to



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persevere in an effort to so thoroughly organize the town that a non-union man is no more heard of within its gates. A movement is now on foot to organize a district council comprising the local unions of Monongahela, Donora, Charleroi, Monessen and Brownsville.

Seeing that other districts are greatly benefited by a concentration of forces, we expect to likewise reap advantages by a combination of the now scattered local unions in this district. We believe that by the consummation of the plan we will increase our membership and secure more favorable working conditions.

I shall keep the brothers posted on the progress and eventual success of this movement through the columns of our journal.

Fraternally yours,

A MEMBER OF L. U. 1731.

Monongahela, Pa.

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From Vandalia, Mo.

Editor The Carpenter:

Not having seen any communication from Local Union 1185, Vandalia, Mo., in any previous issue of our journal, and having recently been appointed correspondent for the Local Union, I will endeavor to give a brief account of its six months' existence.

Local Union 1185 was organized in October, 1905, with a membership sufficient to hold a charter, and though still today we are small in number, only sixteen members in good standing, each one of us is trying to do the best he can in every way possible to help the good cause of our U. B. along. This is but a small city and there are but two more non-union men here whom we have to capture, or win over by persuasion. This accomplished, we shall be able to master the situation and have everything our own way.

So far, we are getting along very nicely, and our Local Union is in a good financial condition. Owing to inclement weather, work has as yet not opened up, and calls for bids on contracts are rather scarce, but prospects for a prosperous summer and fall season are bright.

Our members have no complaint to make; on the contrary, they speak in commendable terms of all the good the union has done for them in reducing the hours

of toil and establishing that feeling of fellowship among the members so essential to success. Fraternalty yours,

G. F. SCHULZE, L. U. 1185.

Vandalia, Mo.

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A Voice from Hudson County, N. J.

Editor The Carpenter:

We are encircled nowadays by multifarious signs of a great awakening. The signs are evident everywhere, even in the uttermost parts of the pagan world. We may with appropriateness quote the beautifully significant lines of that ancient love song: "For lo, the winter is past, the flowers appear on the earth, the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land," and then comes reference to other beautiful signs of the approaching season of plenty and joy. Yea, the long winter of bad government and oppression and corruption which has lasted through the past ages up until now is passing. Surely the spring of promised blessings is with us, and there is anxiety among all grades of tyrants and social robbers. The breezes sing: "The earth is the Lord's." Which signifies that government has been established not to breed millionaires, and build up pyramids of wealth, but to increase the happiness and comforts and lighten the many burdens of the human family. Is it really the end of our democratic system of government to make the rich richer and the poor poorer? Are our vast fields of wealth means of corruption? Were the coal fields of America created to warm the hearths of all the people, or merely to create coal barons to overrule the masses? Are the railroads long arms to crush or to help the community? They have been selfish, but the voice of the turtle is heard in the land, and the singing of the birds around the ballot-boxes in Great Britain and America are beginning to be heard. There has never been such singing of birds in the British general elections. The ice of Toryism and Churchism is fast thawing away. There is such a change that the labor tree is blossoming. The proverbial withered fig-tree even promises a crop of fruit. The old systems are crumbling away to make room for something useful and beneficent. It is high time that we, as Carpenters and

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Joiners of America, should take more active part in politics so that we would not be required to beg of our legislators for their vote to pass any bills that would be of benefit to us as mechanics. The urgent need of some law to keep us up to the time is my reason for presenting the following resolution to the District Council of Hudson county, trusting that other Councils will follow suit and make it universal in order that our noble craft may come to its proper place—the first rank among the mechanics in the building line.

Whereas, In view of the fact that immigrants from all parts of the world are landing in our midst by the thousands; and

Whereas, A great number of said immigrants are carpenters, or supposed to be; and

Whereas, We have no particular examination for a man to go through before he joins our Union; and

Whereas, The carpenter is one of the least paid mechanics in the building line, instead of being the highest paid, according to skill and tools required; and

Whereas, A number of men join our order who can do only the roughest kind of work, to the detriment of our order; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we request the District Council of Hudson County to appoint a competent committee to examine all applicants that seek admission to our order.

The Hudson County District Council has submitted the resolution to its affiliated Local Unions for a vote. It has, at this time of writing, been indorsed by Local Unions 299, 391 and 612.

Fraternally yours,

HUGH ROBERTS, L. U. 299.

West Hoboken, N. J.

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## An Optional Superannuation Fund.

Editor The Carpenter:

For some time past I have been thinking of bringing before the members of our U. B. the idea of creating a superannuation fund, and I would ask the brothers to take my suggestion into earnest consideration.

As we are all growing old and the time will come for all of us when we are unable to work, and but few of us are so situated that we can live without working, I would suggest that every member, willing and desirous of participating in this benefit feature, pay an extra due of, say ten cents per month, the amount so raised to be set aside for the purpose of relieving superannuated members in good standing

and who have continuously contributed to this fund for at least two years.

I believe that this idea will meet with the approval of many of the members of the U. B., and I wish to be distinctly understood that I do not advise to make this fund compulsory, but to have it optional with any member to belong to it or not.

The idea given above is, of course, merely a sketch which may be worked out to suit the wishes of the members. This superannuation benefit plan has been tried in the old country and given satisfaction, and I think most of us would not miss the ten cents monthly and would be highly thankful, when too old to work, for the benefit they would draw from such a fund. Hoping that the brothers will be heard from on this subject in an early issue of The Carpenter, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

E. LOCHER, L. U. 1238.

Blackwell, Okla.

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## From Bristol, Tenn.

Editor The Carpenter:

It is with some degree of humility to myself that I attempt to relate conditions in Bristol, Tenn., my own town, giving facts as I know them to be.

To begin with, I will say that I have never heard or read of any city or town where labor of all classes was confronted with so much opposition as here in Bristol. And, strange to say, though it is a fact, every profession inside its limits is thoroughly organized but labor. It appears to be an impossibility to bring the workingmen of this city together for the protection of their own interests. It is an old truism that if you do not respect yourself, you will not be respected by others, but treated with contempt, and such is the situation here.

Carpenters receive the magnificent sum of \$1.75 per day, while the price of every other commodity is high. Framing lumber, for instance, sells here at \$20.00 a thousand, and other lumber accordingly. So you will see that Bristol is not a desirable place for any man who has to work for a living, and brothers will act wisely by staying away.

I have often been thinking that if a



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competent organizer was sent here he might be able to do some good missionary work and bring the men to their senses. Yet, I am in doubt whether through outside influence they could be induced to make any effort in their own behalf; for no one can do anything for men who will do nothing for themselves.

On many occasions I have scattered organizing literature all through the town, but without any result, and seeing the noble cause of our Brotherhood treated with contempt by men, blind to their own interests, I felt ashamed and gave it up. The members of our Local Union are also so indifferent and careless that most of the time we cannot get a quorum together to hold a meeting and transact business.

We have a few members here who are faithful to the cause and anxious to retain their benefits, as well as their membership. It would be a hard blow to them had our Local Union to give up its charter. It is sad, indeed, that the very people here who are sorely in need of protection, and to whom the benefits guaranteed its members by our U. B. would be a blessing, are devoid of sympathy for the cause of unionism. Fraternally yours,

J. R. DYER, R. S. L. U. 1152.

Bristol, Tenn.

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**Projected Sanitarium in Las Vegas, Cal.**  
Editor The Carpenter:

Never having sent any correspondence to our journal on behalf of Local Union 645, Las Vegas, Cal., I wish to tell the brothers that we are very much alive and progressing nicely. We hail the arrival of our official journal each month, taking great interest in the solid reading matter contained in each issue, and the many reports showing the healthy growth and progress of our U. B. We never have enough copies of the journal now. Its new style and make-up is a great improvement over the former issues.

My special object in writing this is to inform the brothers of the National Fraternal Sanitarium to be located here in Las Vegas; the great humanitarian project you undoubtedly have read about in the newspapers.

It is an established fact that this dreadful "White Plague" (consumption) is

constantly encroaching upon us year by year, until the passing away of some brother or sister from the effects of this terrible disease has become an every day occurrence. The sanitarium to be erected here is the outcome of a large and deep investigation by the most intelligent men of the medical world into the causes and possible prevention and cure of this disease, and the institution is destined to fight the plague.

The place selected for the sanitarium is situated six miles from this city; it is reached by an electric railway and on it there stands at present a magnificent first-class hotel, which will be remodeled to suit the new requirements and circumstances. It will be used for offices, operating rooms and like purposes, but not for patients, who will all be compelled to live in tents, thus practically being outdoors all the time. It is situated right in the mountains, surrounded by the most magnificent scenery.

It is heartrending to see so many people come here asking for relief from this dreadful plague; some to live a few days, some to linger a while, probably a few years, while others who have come in the first stages of their illness become well again and can return to their beloved ones. But there it is where so many people are making a grave mistake. It is when a person first feels the effects of the disease, when it is in its first stage, that he or she should not hesitate a moment, but pack up and come out here to this beautiful land of sunshine and get cured.

There are many of our own brothers to some extent interested in this particular subject; let me advise them, don't wait until it is too late. Come out here while there is hope for recovery and receive the full benefit of this grand climate.

As regards living expenses, I can say that considering all things, living is rather high here. A man with a family of three or four can, by using close economy, live on from five to ten dollars a week. House rent is from ten to sixty dollars per month, pay for water and light not included. Wages are only forty cents per hour and working hours are nine per day. We have made a demand for an eight-hour day and forty-five cents per hour to take effect the

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first of May. Anticipating trouble to arise through the enforcement of our demand, I would advise migrating brothers to take another leap and sidetrack this city for the present. Building operations here have been fair, so far, but the outlook for the summer is not over bright.

Fraternally yours,

FLETCHER E. ENGLAND,  
Las Vegas, Cal. F. S. L. U. 645.

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## A Pioneer in the Wilderness.

Editor The Carpenter:

Local Union 1601 of Elkins, W. Va., is still striving for the betterment of the condition of the craft and for the rights of the laboring people in general. We entered the movement on May 9, 1903, this being the date when our Local Union was organized. At that time we were working ten hours per day, our wages ranging from \$1.75 to \$2.25. At present we are working nine hours and receive from \$2.75 to \$3.50 per day. Though we have as yet not succeeded in establishing a minimum rate wage, this is certainly a good showing for a local union, isolated in a geographical sense and not quite three years old. Still, we are not satisfied with our achievements. We now think that in the beginning we have started out rather strenuously, building up our Union after the Japanese style, i. e., we put the roof on first, then tried to put the frame and foundation under it. However, experience has taught us a lesson or two and we expect to do better in the future. We practically occupy the position of a pioneer in the wilderness, exposed to the attacks of the enemy from any direction.

This section of the country is a good field for an organizer. There is Huttonsville and Mill Creek within one-half mile of one another, seventeen miles south of here. Then twenty-five miles northeast of us is Parsons, Hamilton and Hendricks and farther on the same line is Davis City. West of us is Buckhammon, Weston, Philippi, Bellington, Coalton, Junior and Harding. East of us lies Durbin, Warlington and Roncevert. Any of these towns can easily support a Local Union, and if some missionary work would be entered into there, and the members of the craft organized, it would be of great benefit to us

here in Elkins and to the trade of the entire district.

Work has held up well here all winter, but is rather scarce at present. We are having a great deal of trouble with men from other towns coming here and picking up the work and steadily refusing to join our organization in their own interest, same as a portion of our local craft.

Fraternally yours,

CLEE REED, R. S. L. U. 1601.  
Elkins, W. Va.

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## Another Voice on the Due Question.

Editor The Carpenter:

In the March Carpenter, Brother Robinson, Local Union 427, gives expression to his views on the question of monthly dues and per capita tax.

It seems to me that the brother is on the wrong side of the question. From my point of view, our monthly dues should be at least seventy-five cents a month and our per capita tax thirty or thirty-five cents a month. Will the brother stop with me a moment while we consider what an extra five cents per capita would do for us? We have in round numbers, 160,000 members in good standing. At five cents a month we would have \$8,000 a month, \$96,000 a year. With this \$96,000 it would be possible to place about fifty more organizers or inspectors in the field. These, with the organizers already employed, would make it possible to visit practically every Local Union twice a year. With semi-annual inspection of each Local Union by a competent organizer, the whole organization would be benefited. Our members would become broader in their views, the local officers more careful in conducting the meetings on business lines, the members would take more interest in the business of the local, attend meetings more regularly and see to it that the officers perform their duties in accordance with the General Constitution.

The extra five cents a month added to our per capita tax a year ago represents about five minutes' labor. At thirty cents an hour it represents ten minutes a month, or two hours' labor a year; a very insignificant amount compared with the benefits derived from it. Brother Robin-



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son speaks of the "small benefits attached to a union." Are the shortening of a day's work or the raise in wages, or the bettering of working conditions generally, all of which are almost invariably brought about by the efforts of the union, of no benefit? Or is Brother Robinson thinking only of sick or death benefits? If that is all, I would like to ask him where in the world he can get so much for so little. Is there any insurance or fraternal organization that will guarantee to pay any man under 50 years of age \$200 in case of death simply by the payment of a small initiation fee and twenty-five cents a month and his own word that he is in good health?

In conclusion, I wish to say that it is generally considered that the carpenter is the poorest paid of all the skilled mechanics, and this condition is brought about largely by the estimate we put on ourselves. We have made ourselves a cheap class. We have tried to run an organization of 200,000 on the basis of a 10,000 one, and the public has been perfectly willing to take us on our own cheap estimate.

S. H. CRUM, L. U. 193.

North Adams, Mass.



## Labor Politics.

Editor The Carpenter:

The article in the March Carpenter by Thomas F. Kearney, on "Labor and its Relation to Politics," is excellent and timely.

The preservation of all that labor has attained after these many years of strife and toil is now dependent on labor going into politics and rewarding its friends and eliminating its enemies from public life. Not only is the interest of labor at stake, but also the principles of democratic government; and it is within the bounds of reason to also assert that the future civilization of the world depends as much on organized labor as on any one other factor.

The inconsistency of the corporations and their hirelings advocating the open shop and pleading the right of man to work at any price and under any condition, while claiming the earth with its lands and mines as their own exclusive property, must be met by intelligent political action on the part of the toiling masses.

It is apparent to those that seek to in-

quire, that wealth can only be produced by the application of skill and labor to raw material. Hence, by what right should any one, even a Baer or any other animal, lock up coal lands, others monopolize oil lands and others the building sites and refuse to allow production to go on so all can be served with the necessities and comforts of life, unless they can collect the lion's share of the wealth produced by the toil and sweat of others?

Organized labor will not have fulfilled its mission until it has restored the right of all to the opportunities of labor. The men and women in its ranks are the true soldiers of freedom; as they fight for better conditions for themselves they pioneer the way for better conditions for all.

Some time in the future when through their toil and sacrifice they have succeeded in keeping the "Union Shop," and fought the pirates that now control the earth and made this earth an open shop, where all can toil and reap the fruit of their labor, they can rest in the consciousness that the labor movement has been one of the agencies that God has used to answer the daily prayer of millions, "Thy Kingdom Come."

But, advising labor to go into politics and showing how to do it, is two different propositions. I think if organized labor all over the country would agree to combine on the following issues it would be the line of the least resistance to achieve labor's desires: A country industrially as well as politically free,

"When those employed in any profession, trade or calling, through their accredited representatives, make the rules and regulations under which they are willing to work, no other authority should be recognized."

"Public utilities belong to the people, to be used by the people to accommodate the people, and not to make money for the few."

"In a government of the people by the people and for the people, no one should be permitted to exercise authority unless amenable to the people."

"Government by injunction is government by the interpreter of the law usurping the functions of the maker and the executor of the law."

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The greatest obstacle in the way of true representative government today, is the private control of public utilities; either it, or democratic government, has got to go.

Fraternally yours,

ALEXANDER LAW, L. U. 340.

New York City.

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## From St. Petersburg, Fla.

Editor The Carpenter:

Never having contributed to the pages of our monthly journal, I would like to use enough of your valuable space to let the brothers know there is a beautiful little place away down in the land of flowers by the name of St. Petersburg.

Here we have a thriving local union (No. 531) with 151 members in good standing.

On the evening of January 13 we celebrated our sixth anniversary with a banquet, which was well attended by members, their families and lady friends. The meeting was opened at 7 p. m. with a short address of welcome by Brother R. W. Miller, the F. S. of the local union, Brother Jas. Nelson, our president, also delivering an address very appropriate to the occasion. Instrumental music was rendered from the stage and dancing indulged in by all who wished.

The banquet proved a sumptuous repast, served in good style, which did credit to the committee in charge and was enjoyed by all.

Yours fraternally,

O. A. KELLY, L. U. 531.

St. Petersburg, Fla.

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## A Voice from the New England States.

Editor The Carpenter:

The fact being apparent that the great majority of our members are not aware of the conditions that confront us in the manufacturing towns and cities of New England, and having personally made a study of these conditions, I desire to state my views on this subject.

The labor market of these cities and towns has been directly and indirectly affected by the introduction of labor saving inventions, thus permanently displacing many skilled and unskilled men, compelling them to seek employment in other branches of industry. In their endeavor to earn a

livelihood they would naturally turn to the industries where the shorter workday and high wages obtain, such as the building industry.

Here in the New England States many of the men in search of work fall easy victims to the Employers' Association of Massachusetts and the Interstate Manufacturers' and Lumber Dealers' Association of Connecticut. Both concerns have a system for soliciting these men through their employment bureaus, extending from the Long Island Sound to the British Provinces on the east, and as far north as Quebec, with headquarters at Springfield and Bridgeport. All the small towns of New England have been and are being dragged for men to work in the building industry as strike breakers.

Two years ago this intruding and transient element, non-union men of course, prevented us here in Springfield from securing an increase of wages and the recognition of our organization. After a fourteen weeks' strike we were forced back to the old conditions. From one to two hundred men had to leave our town and vicinity for other parts where more favorable conditions prevailed.

The productive forces in the building and all other industries of New England are taxed to the uttermost. We are turning out 50 per cent. more product than two decades ago, with a decreased output of labor of 25 per cent. This mode of increased production and decreased output of labor is fast increasing the number of unemployed, at the same time increasing the number of conflicts between capital and labor, and one can plainly see the results.

As conditions have changed and are continually changing, so organized labor must change its tactics to suit the situation. Under the present system of production the laboring class, unless well organized, is forced to accept the wages capital sees fit to pay it. Unless the workingmen and women are backed up by a powerful organization, the employers of labor will give them no chance to submit their grievances to arbitration. They will refuse to meet their employees in an effort to adjust existing differences, and say: "We have nothing to arbitrate." Nor seems there to be any recourse against the arbitrary action of the employers nor any chance of appeal from their de-



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cisions. If the working people revolt against the employers' decision, and they cannot starve them into submission, then they resort to injunctions, and the governments, who, as a rule, side with and defend the interests of the employing class, at its bidding, call out the militia.

Thus our rights, guaranteed to us by the constitution of this country, are ignored and trampled upon.

There is not the slightest doubt but what the mine owners and the subservient government officials have done in Colorado may at any time be attempted in other States, unless we take advantage of our constitutional rights. A look backward will show that these fears are fully justified. We recall to our vision the great Homestead strike, the Pullman strike, the Brooklyn and Sacramento trolley strikes, the Chicago railroad strike, the strike of the Fall River textile workers, the anthracite coal miners' strike, the garment workers' strike, the Chicago teamster's strike, the Holyoke paper makers' strike, the Springfield (Mass.) carpenters', plumbers' and printers' strikes, and so on along the whole list of strikes that took place within the past few years.

Recalling all these events and their results so disastrously affecting the toiling masses, even the casual observer must admit that there is something morally and radically wrong in our present economical as well as political institutions.

In the face of this capitalistic oppression where do our rights and family protection come in?

Comparing the contents of our pay envelope with our grocery bill, rent and other necessary expenses, we can't help asking ourselves, is there any law in this country that protects us against greedy employers, the frenzied financiers and their paid dupes who claim that they pay us all our labor is worth?

Even in prosperous times the wages we are receiving allow us merely a bare existence. We have laws that protect the beasts in the woods, the birds of the air and the fish in the water. The law says a man shall properly feed, house and blanket his horses and cattle, and the commonwealth has inspectors and spies to see that this law is carried out. We also have laws that protect the great financiers who live in extrava-

gance and luxury, the drones who cannot afford to pay living wages to the toiler.

Carnegie of the great steel trust gives away millions to colleges every year. Think of the \$15,000,000 he has donated towards a pension fund for retired professors. But when his employes in his man-killing iron works struck for living wages, Russian rule was applied—they were shot down like dogs by the sheriff's posse. Think of James Hyde's hundred thousand dollar ball and banquet given at Sherry's in New York, where the Vanderbilts, Belmonts, Baileys and others spend about \$50,000 for costumes. Think of Mrs. Mackey spending \$40,000 for a bath tub and other ridiculous expenses of wealth which are called to our attention every day; while in New York City alone seventy thousand children go to school cold and hungry. Similar conditions obtain in most every town or city throughout this country.

We have laws that protect the wealthy in their demands against the public and against the demands of labor, but the toiler has no laws that protect him and his children, no inspectors to see that his children are decently housed and fed.

Our unions and representatives are denounced as agitators and disturbers of the peace (their peace) and must not be tolerated.

More laws depriving us of our liberties and rights are coming into existence every day while we, the laboring people, apparently are in a dream or trance, unable to awake to the situation confronting us. Yet the remedy for these evils is near at hand if the laboring people would only realize the urgency of its application. Let the laboring people, the producers of all wealth, make one common and united effort to get the governments, municipal, state and federal, back into the hands of the people and justice will be done to the toiling masses. Let the laboring people vote only such men into office and elect men as their representatives to the legislative bodies who will enact laws that give them some rights and protection. It lies in their power to do it.

If an eight-hour workday is sufficiently long for the employes of the government, it is equally long enough for the people who elect the men of whom the government is made up.

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It is up to those trades that are the foremost in the eight-hour movement, such as the carpenters, who are still fighting its opponents, to put forth strenuous efforts for the adoption and enforcement of a universal eight-hour workday. Exerting ourselves along these lines, the result would bring relief to other overcrowded industries, thereby improving our own condition in reducing this surplus labor which furnishes the employers with strike breakers and scabs.

W. J. FRANCIS, B. A.

Springfield, Mass.

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## That Tiresome "Keep Away Cry."

Editor The Carpenter:

Though our Local Union, 946, Decatur, Ind., is experiencing a stroke of hard luck, I do not believe in that tiresome "keep away cry" continually raised by many of our Local Unions. Let all brothers looking for work, who so desire, come here. Trouble or no trouble, a good union man can do no harm to any union any time; while non-union men are attracted by the very notice to keep away from a certain locality, thinking there may be a chance for them to secure a job with an employer that is fighting the union.

Let there be a strike or a lockout, or any other kind of trouble, there is something wrong when at once that "keep away cry" is raised. They say that lots of their men are idle—no doubt, there are—but did you ever find it to be otherwise? There are always some idle men wherever you may go. Some cannot hold a job, others don't want steady work. Go to places where work is plentiful and men scarce and still you will find idle men.

I say let the cry be: "Welcome all good union men, at any place and all the time." Let us desert these pessimistic views and let us look at the brighter side of our local situation.

If the day looks kinder gloomy,  
An' your chances kinder slim,  
If the situation's puzzlin'  
An' the prospect awful grim,  
An' the bosses keep a-pressin'  
Till all hope is nearly gone,  
Just bristle up! grit your teeth!  
An' keep on keepin' on!

Worry never wins a fight,  
An' frettin' never pays;  
There ain't no good in broodin'  
In these pessimistic ways.

Smile jest kinder cheerfully  
When hope is nearly gone,  
An' bristle up an' grit your teeth  
An' keep on keepin' on!

There ain't no use a-growlin'  
An' grumblin' all the time,  
When the Union's gainin' everywhere  
An' everything so fine,  
Just keep on sawin' cheerfully,  
If hope is nearly gone,  
An' bristle up an' grit your teeth,  
An' keep on keepin' on!

Trade is very dull with us and many of our members have left for other localities. The contractors have refused to sign our scale of 27½ cents per hour. However, we have some good and faithful union men here and we are just as determined to obtain what rightfully belongs to us as the bosses are in their refusal to grant it. We are asking no brother to stay away; we keep on "keepin' on."

Yours fraternally,

E. E. SMITH, L. U. 946.

Decatur, Ind.

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## Japanese Competition.

(Concluded from Page 14.)

could or would compete. Official figures from Tokio show that ship-builders in the private yards of that empire receive fifty sen a day, the highest rate of wages paid in all Japan to artisans; in textile industries the maximum rate is twenty-nine sen, a sen being equal to approximately half a cent.

If the cheap labor of Japan were incompetent, there would be little, if any, significance in the figures, but the labor of the "Sunrise Kingdom" is comparably skillful. The farmers of that empire, for instance, have developed a husbandry that is the admiration of practical men and scientific horticulturists the world over.

The experts of the United States Department of Agriculture go to Japan to study Oriental triumphs of cultivation. And with sufficient workmen able to exist upon a wage that would mean starvation or degradation to an American workman, this country might well look with alarm to the increasing influx of the Japanese against which the wage earners of California are uttering a united protest.



# News Notes from Local Unions

## First Voice from the Sufferers in the California Disaster.

Santa Rosa, Cal., April 22, 1906.

Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary C. and  
J. of A., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Santa Rosa is in absolute and complete ruin so far as her business section is concerned. In less than sixty seconds, at 5:20 a. m. on Wednesday, April 18, 1906—a date to become noted in the world's history—the fearful and awful destruction occurred. From this date the word earthquake will have a new and more realistic meaning to the tens of thousands of people who never before knew what the word meant. Most of us have known and experienced slight tremors, heralded through the press as earthquakes, but to be literally pitched from your bed, tossed hither and thither, to and fro, up and down, bruised and bleeding, surrounded by the awful crash and roar of falling buildings, and to witness the terrible, awful and complete destruction wrought, the word hereafter will strike terror to the hearts of all who experienced it. The death list will reach one hundred or more. Rescue work is progressing rapidly, martial law has been proclaimed and order prevails. But to business.

Our entire outfit, records, charter, furniture and all were destroyed. The only thing left is the individual membership books. You understand the situation. Send us immediately the entire outfit, or advise us what to do. What little funds we have are not at present available, and we throw ourselves upon the mercy of the head organization. Our property loss will reach at least \$300. We anticipate great activity in our line as soon as reconstruction begins, and we wish to preserve our organization intact. The labor troubles we have been experiencing so long was, before this calamity occurred, in a fair way to be adjusted. Just what effect this will have upon the situation can not at this

time be predicted. At present no lines are drawn. The banker and the veriest hobo are brothers—all are working side by side with might and main for the common welfare of humanity. So far as I have learned none of our members have been killed or wounded.

Anxiously awaiting your reply, I remain,  
Yours fraternally,

S. L. SMITH,  
President Local 751, C. and J. of A.

\* \* \*

Oakland, Cal.—The new Local Union organized here on March 15 by our D. C. has now fifty-six members and is doing well.

\* \* \*

Donora, Pa.—All carpenters are earnestly called upon to steer clear of this town pending a settlement of the strike now in progress here, or until further notice.

\* \* \*

Pensacola, Fla.—As we are about entering the second year of our strike, and there being no settlement of the differences of so long standing yet in sight, we would ask all brothers to assist us in this trouble by remaining away from this vicinity until further notice.

\* \* \*

Greenville, Miss.—We wish to inform all carpenters that trade here is at a complete standstill and nothing doing whatever. As far as indications go the work will not start up until the summer season has set in, and we would advise all traveling brothers to keep away from this place for the next two months at least.

\* \* \*

Terre Haute, Ind.—The two Local Unions here are doing fairly well, but as they control only about one-third of the craft, we are sorely in the minority and the best work has been done by non-union men. After making this statement brothers will readily see that, despite newspaper booms, Terre Haute is a good place for carpenters to stay away from.

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Billings, Mont., Can.—Owing to a pending movement for the establishment of the eight-hour day on May 8, this year, we would ask brother carpenters to stay away until our controversy with the contractors has been adjusted. Brothers contemplating coming here in search of work should first communicate with the secretary of Local Union 1172 as to existing conditions.

\* \* \*

Marion, O.—Though the outlook in this city for a prosperous season is fair and we have made a demand for an advance in wages of 3 cents per hour, we have an abundant supply of labor, and circumstances prompt us to request transient brothers to stay away until the differences existing between the union and the contractors have been settled and normal conditions restored.

\* \* \*

Beloit, Wis.—Transient brothers should place no credence in the reports circulated by the unfair contractors of this place to the effect that carpenters are wanted here at good wages. There is no scarcity of men here and the good wages that these contractors offer are 25 cents an hour, while union men receive 27½ and 30 cents per hour. It won't pay you to come here! Be sensible and stay away.

\* \* \*

Jacksonville, Fla.—We are gradually regaining ground lost during the lockout of last summer. If only carpenters would stay away from this city for awhile at least we would soon be able to control the situation. It will be impossible, under present unsettled conditions, to attain the position we held before the lockout if we are hampered by newcomers. Carpenters will please give Jacksonville, Fla., a wide berth for the next few months.

\* \* \*

Jackson, Tenn.—On the 22d of March, this year, the primary election for county representatives to the Lower House of the State Legislature was held in this city. Local Unions 259 and 1660 called from their ranks Brother R. H. Harris of Local Union 259 to become a candidate, who responded, and all the crafts of the city rallied to his support. And though he had but thirty days to make the race, when the

ballots were counted it was found that he was nominated by a large majority. Brother Harris is the president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor. We are rejoicing over this victory. We would say to the brothers, "Go and do likewise. Vote in the interest of labor and your wives and children!"

\* \* \*

Bridgeport, Conn.—We are still on the warpath against the open shop, with odds against us. With the unfaithful members who have deserted us and their own cause and those the employers have secured from all over the country, we are up against a fine bunch of rats. If there ever was a good place for carpenters to keep away from it is Bridgeport at this time. Migrating brothers are warned not to come on here. Help us to win our fight; it is also your fight.

\* \* \*

Madisonville, Ky.—The outlook for work in this city is fairly good, but wages are very low. So far only two contractors have signed our agreement, though all we are asking for is \$2.00 per day of eight hours. The contractors don't want to grant us even a slight increase in wages. Under the circumstances it is scarcely necessary to warn carpenters to stay away, but in the interest of transient brothers, who would certainly be disappointed in their expectations should they come to this place, we desire that Madisonville, Ky., be placed on the dull list in the journal.

\* \* \*

Waterbury, Conn.—Local Union 260 is still at odds with the members of the Interstate Builders' Association on the open shop question. Yet we are steadily gaining ground by inducing them to drop the association with all its "open shop," "hot air and run-our-own-business" splash. Those who have released their necks from "the Beecher-Burrit," etc., yoke see themselves well repaid for their action; they now employ union men and have resumed business on a paying basis. The Granite Construction Company of Montpelier, Vt., having secured the contract to erect a large church in our city, made an effort to start carpenter work on the non-union plan, but with the aid of General Organizer Murray, who was sent here by



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our General President, matters were soon righted. The company having signed an agreement to abide by our trade rules, another large job was added to the list of jobs already controlled by the union.

Once more we would request all traveling brothers to stay away from Waterbury until we are in a position to announce a complete victory over the Builders' Association.

\* \* \*

Charleroi, Pa.—We wish to inform the brothers that Local Union 1044 is still in existence. We had an excellent turnout on April 2 in celebration of the establishing of the eight-hour day on the 1st of said month, at which occasion we listened to many pointed addresses made by members and others. Our city was filled with people, the burgess (magistrate) had given the keys over to the different committees, and he has our thanks for it. We, as a working class of people, are on friendly terms with the employers and command the respect of the business community.

\* \* \*

St. Augustine, Fla.—Our Local Union 864 is getting along fine. We are having good regular meetings, are gaining every day in membership and otherwise and have but one single non-union man in town, and he don't amount to anything. We have just unionized a big building in course of erection here, in all the branches of the various trades. Our delegates are just returning from the State Federation of Labor convention and report one of the largest meetings in the history of the Federation and many new points enacted which promise to be a benefit to organized labor.

\* \* \*

Roanoke, Va.—Some time ago Local Unions 319 and 1128 of this city conceived the idea of holding a series of open meetings on every fifth Friday of the current year, the first one of them being held on the evening of March 30. The Rev. P. H. Chelf of Belmont Baptist Church offered prayer and made an address on fraternalism; Brother J. C. Long, the business agent of Local Union 319, acting as master of ceremonies. Brother T. D. Shumate then delivered an address of welcome. Speeches were also made by the Hon. Mayor Joel H. Chuceus, the Hon. Everett Perkins,

Brother E. Bohrgendall, vice-president of the Central Council, and Brother E. Nickol, editor of the "Industrial Era." The remarks of the speakers were excellent and very instructive. The hall was well filled, mostly by carpenters, their wives and families. The wonderful one-armed carpenter, Brother Haymaker, with his phonograph, furnished the music for the occasion. The speaking over, refreshments were passed around, consisting of soft drinks, bananas and oranges. Cakes baked by the members' wives and daughters—one of them bearing the Union label—and pickles were also served and all present were highly entertained and voted this initial meeting a success.

\* \* \*

Owensboro, Ky.—We ardently desire carpenters to bear in mind that our demand for an increase in wages is met with desperate opposition by the contractors. Though the wages we are asking are still below the rates paid in nearby towns, the contractors refuse to enter into any negotiations with us for an adjustment of the differences. Having all competent men in our union, we hope to bring the employers to terms if traveling brothers assist us by staying away until our trouble has been settled. Due notice of this will be given through our journal. Pay no attention to advertisements for men wanted here.

\* \* \*

Calgary, Alberta, Can.—While in most other parts of this continent the spring and summer seasons are the most opportune for making a demand for better conditions, they are for this city the seasons of immigration. Calgary is a point of distribution of the tens of thousands of laborers and mechanics arriving here every year from the mother country and other parts of Europe. Of the large number of immigrants landing here last summer, for instance, more than half were men who had never belonged to any union and of those who secured employment here many were working ten hours a day for any old wage. In anticipation of another large influx this year of men willing to work under similar conditions, and our organization not being strong enough to cope with the situation, we must discountenance any attempt on our part to obtain either

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shorter hours or higher wages at this and the next season. The best time to make a demand is the month of January, which has now gone by, and to be successful we must be thoroughly organized, which we are not, but with the assistance of headquarters hope to be in the near future. We held a very successful concert with a very elaborate program on March 29. It was the first of a series we propose to hold during the spring and summer.

\* \* \*

Danville, Ill.—Owing to the refusal of a number of our contractors to recognize the eight-hour day, they employing non-union men and owing to a general depression of business resulting from the miners' strike, we earnestly request that all migrating brothers stay away from this city pending an improvement of conditions. There are more than enough men here at present to supply the demand, and the coming here of idle carpenters will only tend to jeopardize our cause.

\* \* \*

Jackson, Miss.—Brother carpenters are earnestly requested to pay no attention to advertisements from this city calling for carpenters. Jackson, Miss., at this time is overflowed with idle carpenters to an extent, making it almost impossible for any of our brothers to secure employment. Owing to building depression, many of our men have been forced to other localities to look for work and we are having a hard time keeping our union together. We have only one contractor here working union hours, paying union wages and employing union men exclusively. Migrating brothers can greatly assist us in our present struggle by steering clear of Jackson until further notice.

\* \* \*

Chicago, Ill.—This city is being overrun by carpenters from all parts of the country, a large majority of them carrying clearance cards, greatly to the detriment of the members of our local organization, who are being continually placed on the street. At this writing we have in the neighborhood of 2,000 men walking the street, all old-time members, who were never known to complain, not even during our great lockout in 1900. We are sorry to say this great influx of men (more than

100 per week) is ruining our new agreement, as we find that the contractors are grasping at every little technicality that may present itself to try and break the agreement, and do so with a view to place the blame on our organization so as to be able to appear before the public the same as in 1900 and declare that we are the ones that have broken the agreement. The cause of our present trouble is this—that men coming from other localities are not familiar with our rules and therefore are working below our scale, and then others come here without a dollar in their pocket (and they must live), and they go and offer to work below the scale in order to obtain employment. They are as a rule caught by our business agents and brought before our trial board and fined, but that helps matters very little, and more than that, we have been compelled to add to our force of business agents, so it costs us over \$700 per week in that direction alone. We would now earnestly request our sister Local Unions that they assist us by keeping their members from transferring here and we assure them it will be appreciated by the Chicago members. We have about 11,000 members, and it takes quite a few jobs to keep them a-going. As to the alleged prosperity we are having, it is mostly newspaper talk and not a reality, which we best know that are here on the ground, and we again ask you to favor and strengthen us by keeping your men away for a time at least.

## Advice for a Non-Union Man.

Thomas Burns appeared in the Orange Police Court this morning in response to a notice sent him by Justice Bray, to liquidate a fine imposed upon him some time ago. He said he could not pay because he had no money. He said he was a carpenter and could not get money because he did not belong to the union. "Save up your money until you have enough to join the union, and then come back here and pay what you owe," said Justice Bray in dismissing him.—Newark Evening News.

The General Labor Federation of France has decided that all workmen will be asked to cease work on June 1, and remain on strike until the eight-hour day is granted them.





# Trade Notes



## Successful Trade Movements.

Galesburg, Ill.—Our agreement calling for eight hours' work and 37½ cents per hour has received the signatures of the contractors. Things are going along peaceably.

\* \* \*

La Crosse, Wis.—The contractors have acceded to our demand for eight hours and 30 cents minimum per day. The situation now points to a period of peace and prosperity.

\* \* \*

New Rochelle, N. Y.—An agreement between the D. C. and the Contractors' Association has been signed for another year for 48 cents an hour and forty-four hours per week.

\* \* \*

Greenburgh and Mt. Pleasant, N. Y.—Our anticipations have been realized and our demand for \$3.75 minimum per day of eight hours has been granted to us without the least bit of trouble.

\* \* \*

Pittsfield, Mass.—Our strike is off, the advance in wages we asked for having been granted us, and an agreement having been signed by the contractors for the current year ending April 1, 1907.

\* \* \*

Torrington, Conn.—All our contractors have agreed to stand by and observe the new scale adopted by our Local Union, viz., \$2.75 per day minimum, which is an advance of 25 cents per day. We have won the eight hours two years ago.

\* \* \*

Little Falls, N. Y.—After a strike lasting just six hours, our committee met the contractors of this city on Monday last and we were granted the eight hours with pay for nine hours. Prospects for this season's work are now looking bright.

\* \* \*

Berwick, Pa.—After a suspension of work lasting five days we have effected a settlement of our differences with the contractors and they have all signed our scale for the coming year, beginning with April 1, 1906. Although we have not secured

the eight-hour day this time, we have established the closed or strictly union shop, which is bound to preserve our union and make it stronger than ever. Having gained an advance in wages of 2 cents an hour, our wages are now 30 cents per hour.

\* \* \*

Cohoes, N. Y.—Our strike was settled on April 5, the contractors conceding the eight-hour workday with the exception of a small employer, who says that he will also sign our agreement when he has secured work. Please tally one for Cohoes on your list of eight-hour cities.

\* \* \*

Marquette, Mich.—Everything concerning our movement for an increase of wages, from 31½ cents to 35 cents per hour for nine hours' work turned out just as we expected. The contractors have yielded to our demand without a murmur and we are looking forward for a good season's work.

\* \* \*

Buffalo, N. Y.—On the 20th of April the employers signed the agreement submitted to them by our joint District Council. This agreement, to take effect on May 1, 1906, will remain in force for two years and provides that 40 cents an hour be the minimum scale for eight hours' work.

\* \* \*

Willimantic, Conn.—Being anxious to avert a clash with the contractors, Local Union 825 at its last regular meeting voted to accept the employers' offer, viz., eight hours and \$2.25 minimum per day. We had demanded \$2.50 per day. Having secured the eight-hour day, we nevertheless have won an important victory.

\* \* \*

Rome, N. Y.—Local Union 1016 is on top this time. Although we did not get all we asked for, we secured the eight-hour day with a minimum rate of 30 cents an hour, or \$2.40 per day, instead of \$2.50, the rate we demanded. We are pleased with the outcome of our movement and everything has started off satisfactory. When the contractors took final decision on our demand there was a tie vote, half of them being in favor of granting our demand in

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full and half of them being in favor of the open shop, and the compromise as stated was the result. We accepted this compromise unanimously, as by so doing we averted a strike, which we also consider as a gain of great moment.

\* \* \*

Charleroi, Pa.—We were the first Local Union in the Monongahela valley that made a demand for the eight-hour day, and our demand has been granted without any friction. We are now on the verge of organizing a District Council and, if successful, all the locals between this city and Pittsburg will be connected therewith.

\* \* \*

Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.—We have won out hands down and the advance of 2½ cents, or 40 cents an hour, has been conceded to us by the contractors. On the first pay-day after the new scale had become effective we discovered that a few of the contractors paid the 40 cents only to a part of their men. This irregularity was stopped at once, however, and now everything is working smoothly.

\* \* \*

Rutland, Vt.—It is with pleasure we inform the brothers of the U. B. of the result of our trade movement. We have reached a satisfactory settlement on the following basis: \$2.50 per day to be the minimum rate for nine hours' work; those who received that amount under the old scale shall receive \$3.00 per day; all men to go back just as they went out. The agreement stands good until April 1, 1906.

\* \* \*

Rutherford, N. J.—Our new agreement with the contractors went into effect on April 2. For the first time in the history of Local Union 519 we succeeded in obtaining the signatures of our employers to articles of agreement which provide that none but union men be employed and requiring that the contractors sign the agreement individually. Anticipating trouble, we had made preparations to declare a strike against any employer who refused to sign; by diligent effort, however, and some tact on the part of our officers and our special business agent, we had the signatures of all contractors by April 5. The prospects for a busy season are good. Our members seem to be alive to the fact that

to be a good union man is to be a better man in every respect, and by untiring conscientious effort in behalf of our Local Union we hope to secure for it a safe and prosperous future.

\* \* \*

New Haven, Conn.—The builders have withdrawn their ultimatum, offering us \$3.20 per day and have signed an agreement for a minimum rate of \$3.25 per day, an advance of 25 cents per day over last year's wages. The agreement will become operative on May 1 and there is no likelihood of any trouble to arise in this district for another year.

\* \* \*

Marlboro, Mass.—We are glad to inform the brothers that our strike is settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. We were out only four days when the following agreement was reached and signed by all master builders: That the minimum rate be \$2.80 per day; that those now receiving \$2.75 and \$2.80 be advanced to \$3.00, and those now receiving \$3.00 be advanced to \$3.25 per day.

\* \* \*

Pittsfield, Mass.—Local Union 444 has won out in the attempt of the bosses to establish the open shop. Having been out nearly three weeks, we went back to work with colors flying. We obtained an advance of 50 cents per day, from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day. We largely owe our victory to the efforts of Organizer Geo. R. Murray, who made a favorable impression on the master builders of this city. With his fairmindedness and gentleman-like manner he is bound to command the respect of all those he comes in contact with.

\* \* \*

Evansville, Ind.—All the contractors recognized by our Local Union have signed the forty-cents-an-hour scale, an advance of 40 cents per day. They caused us no trouble whatever and we are wholly master of the situation. We have still fifty of our men idle and are not accepting any new applications until these brothers have secured employment. Brick being scarce and the yards not being able to supply the demand, it will take six or seven weeks before new jobs can be started up. Traveling brothers are warned not to come here before the expiration of that time.



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Middletown, N. Y.—We are happy to report that we have won our fight and established the eight-hour day. On February 20 all the contractors but Mr. Mathews signed our agreement to the effect, as stated above, for one year, from April 1, 1906, to April 1, 1907. Mr. Mathews, who runs a mill employing eight or nine men, flatly refused to sign, but at the eleventh hour, on March 31, he called his men together and told them that he would grant the shorter workday. The new rule has become operative on April 2. We are rejoicing over our victory.

\* \* \*

Portland, Me.—The first agreement ever entered into by the carpenters of this city and the Contractors' Association has been signed by both parties in the latter part of March. The conditions of the agreement are not entirely what we expected. While we are receiving an advance of 25 cents per day since April 1, the eight-hour day will become operative only on December 1, this year. We thought it the wisest policy to accept the bosses' offer than to face a strike which otherwise would have been inevitable. We have spent a large amount of time and money during the past year in organization, but having increased our membership from eighteen to about three hundred, we feel well repaid for the sacrifice. And still new members are coming in; we have initiated twenty-seven the past two weeks. Since we have taken the initiative in this movement other trades have been considerably encouraged and have followed our example. Portland has always been a poor union town, but the future looks bright now. The painters, who had more difficulties to overcome than we had, have gained sixty-six new members in a few weeks, and there is now a movement on foot to form a building trades section.

\* \* \*

Vancouver, B. C.—We have reached a settlement of our trouble without resorting to a strike. On March 30 our Local Union and the A. S. of C. branch held a joint meeting for the purpose of mapping out a plan of action for April 1, the day our new schedule was to take effect, when a communication from the Builders' Exchange was received asking for a commit-

tee to confer with them and endeavor to come to an understanding. The request was complied with and at 10 o'clock our committee returned and reported that the Builders' Exchange was willing to sign an agreement whereby we were to receive \$3.50 per day instead of \$3.80, the rate demanded. We were confident that if we rejected the offer we would win out, but being anxious not to precipitate a strike, we accepted it. By the agreement, which is now also being signed up by the independent contractors, we have gained an increase of 30 cents a day, or 3¼ cents per hour. From all appearances everything is satisfactory at present, trade is brisk and the future bright. While there is no scarcity of men here—and we can fully supply the demand—we will try to care for any migrating brother who may happen to come this way.

\* \* \*

## Movement for Better Conditions.

Local Union 851, Henderson, Ky.—Upon presentation of a demand for the eight hours and 35 cents per hour to the contractors, the latter have offered us a sliding scale of 20 to 30 cents an hour for nine hours' work, thus refusing to grant our demand. Our present rate is 30 cents an hour for nine hours' work. As a matter of course we have rejected the bosses' offer and shall insist on 35 cents per hour minimum and eight hours.

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The union is the greatest of existing forces in what is called Americanization. It breaks down the barrier of races, nationality, language and religion. It teaches self-government and obedience to elected leaders, sets up the goal of an American standard of living. Neither the church nor the school nor politics nor employers can do this work.—Prof. John R. Commons.

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Local Unions will please bear in mind that the Fourteenth Biennial Convention of our U. B. will be opened on Monday, September 17th, this year, at Niagara Falls, N. Y. All amendments to the General Constitution should be forwarded to the General Office as soon as possible and not later than July 25th for publication in The Carpenter.

# Craft Problems

## How I Learned to Frame.

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

I have been asked so many different times by different carpenters how I learned to frame, that it has lead me to believe that many carpenters (readers of the Carpenter) would be interested to know not only how I learned, but how I frame today.

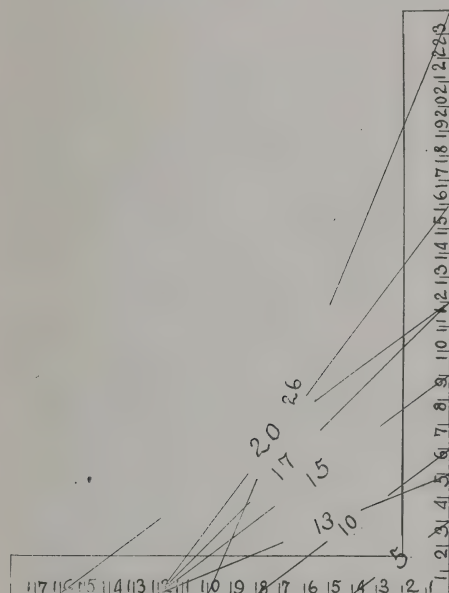


Fig. 1.

Therefore, I have decided to write a brief article on the subject, and hope it will at least be of some interest to some of the readers.

Like many other boys, I was born and raised on a farm, though my father (who, by the way, is now a member of Carpenters' Union 281) could hardly be called a farmer, for in the summer he was working at his trade, carpentering, and in the winter time taught the district school.

My grandfather and brother carried on the farm.

It so happened that most of my schooling was obtained in the winter, and my father was the teacher. Therefore it is not at all surprising that at an early age, when figur-

ing in square root, I knew how to get the length of a rafter.

The arithmetic says: "Square the base

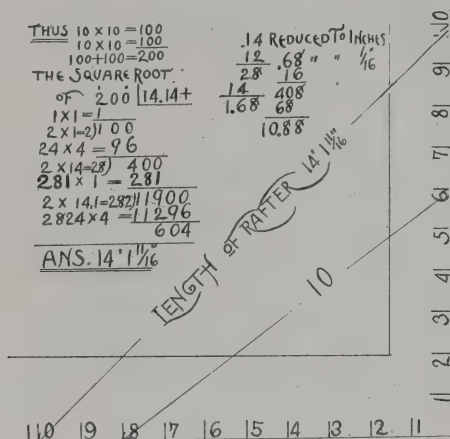


Fig. 2.

and perpendicular, add the products together and extract the square root of the sum, which will give the length of the hypotenuse. Solution: 8 times 8 are 64. 6 times

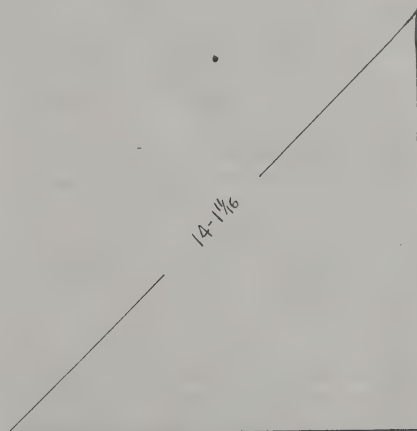


Fig. 3.

6 are 36. Added together are 100, of which the root is 10. A very simple problem in mental arithmetic.

Few, however, are as easy, and that's one reason the 10-foot pole is so often used on 6 and 8 to square a building. We, of course,



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have in the same proportions 3 and 4 (6 and 8), 9 and 12, 12 and 16, as illustrated in Fig. 1, and shows how handy a pitch of 9 inches to the foot is in roof work, for every foot of run the rafter is exactly 15 inches. While a roof that has 16-inch rise, the rafter is 20 inches.

Again we have an exact measurement in our octagon cut of 5 and 12, which is ex-



Fig. 4.

actly 13, and, of course, twice that, or 10 and 24, is 26.

We can often practically use the square of 12 and 12 as 17, though it really lacks about 3-32 of an inch, and a square of 12 foot would lack nearly 3-8 of an inch.

Fig. 2 illustrates how, when a boy at school, I got the length of rafter for 10-foot run and 10-foot rise.

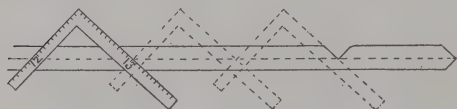


Fig. 5.

You will notice the square root of 200 is 14.14 (and if carried out further would be a little more). Reduce the .14 of a foot to inches by multiplying by 12; gives 1.68 inches; .68 reduced to sixteenths of an inch gives 10-16 and .88, which is practically 11-16.

Had I carried the square root out one figure further it would have been just a



Fig. 6.

little over 11-16. Now, this is an accurate way and the way the lengths are figured out and given as brace measurements and rafter measurements on our squares, charts, keys, etc.

It is a method that it is well for every carpenter to understand, yet I will admit I have never used it in practical roof framing, for, although it is perfectly accurate, yet a person must be very accurate with

his figures or he may not be accurate after all.

The first roof I ever saw framed, father didn't stop to extract the square root. He simply laid his square on a wide board and measured off the run, using inches for feet and squared up from that line the rise

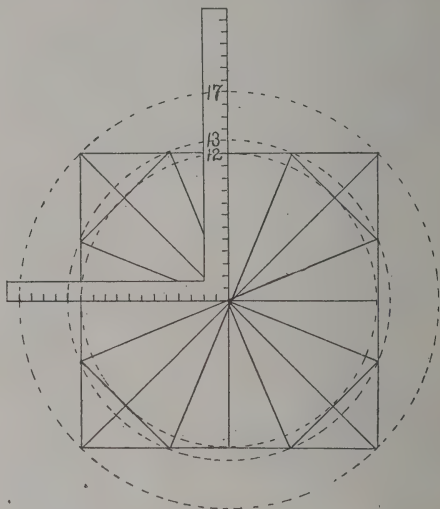


Fig. 7.

and measured across, which gave the lengths as illustrated in Fig. 3. While it's true by that method, it might be hard to get it down to the sixteenth of an inch, yet it can be found accurate enough for all ordinary roofs. I thought then that when I got to framing roofs I would get my lengths that way instead of the way I learned at school, but I didn't, and I will tell you why.

Before I ever framed a roof, John O'Con-

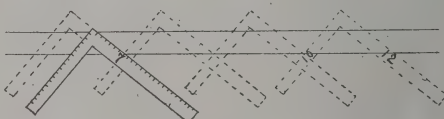


Fig. 8.

nell, a millwright in St. Louis, Mo., wrote a very scientific article on "How to Use the Carpenter's Square," which was truly worthy of the space it occupied in the "Scientific American." I yet have a copy, and although I have probably read nearly all that has been written on the subject since, and have possibly thought of a hundred original applications of the square as well as thousands of other carpenters, yet

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with all our vast knowledge we have gained since on the square, I doubt very much if there is a man living today that can equal that article. And if any brother carpenter knows anything about John O'Connell or how he got his knowledge, I am sure the rest of the readers, as well as myself, would be glad to hear from them.

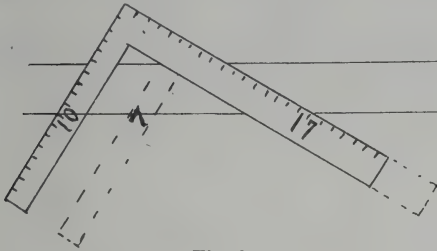


Fig. 9.

Fig. 4 illustrates the method I used for many years for framing roofs, which is simply take the rise to the foot and one foot of run and apply the square as many times as there are feet of run. This shows a half pitch. Notice the squaring up of heel.

Fig. 5 shows an octagon which is simply taking 13 for run instead of 12 as for common rafter. This shows making a line through center of rafter and working to the line instead of edge of rafter, and saves the measuring up of heel, but as the first

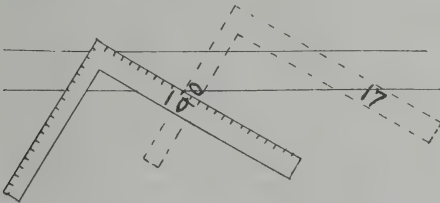


Fig. 10.

method saves making the line, I think it saves more than the measuring up of heel; therefore, I generally used the first method, or edge of rafter.

Fig. 6 is the hip or valley, which is handled in the same manner, only use 17 for run.

Fig. 7 illustrates, as plain as I am able to, why 13 is used for octagon and 17 for hip, and I trust any one can readily understand it.

If they do not, it would be well to refer back to Fig. 1.

Now this method of laying off rafter is quite good, unless the rafter is very long;

then it gets somewhat tedious and a person must be extremely careful every time

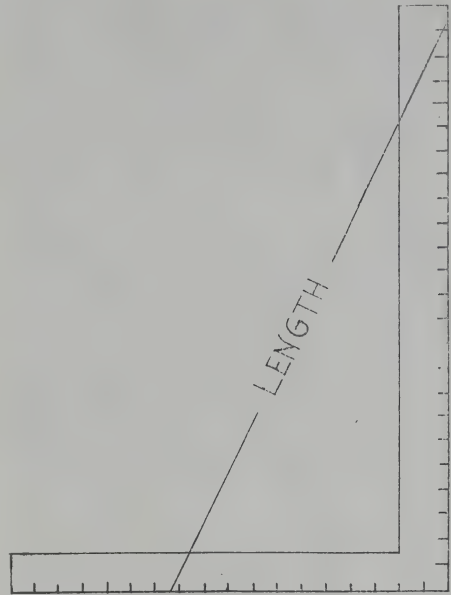


Fig. 11.

the square is laid on, in order to get the length of rafter just exactly. Again, when

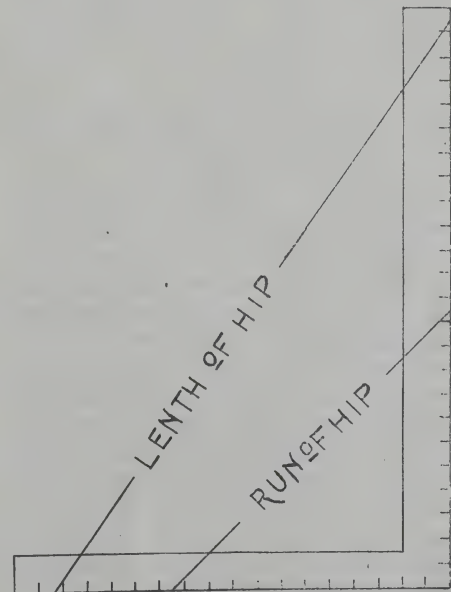


Fig. 12.

the run is not in even feet, it becomes somewhat puzzling to some.

But supposing the run was a certain num-



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ber of feet and 7 inches, Fig. 8 shows how easy it is. Simply lay the square on just as if it was a full foot, draw the blade back to 7 inches and the tongue gives the length and top cut of rafter, which is practically as easy as if it was in even feet.

But to get the length of the hip or valley it is necessary to figure a little in proportion. Thus as 12 is to 7 so is 17 to the answer.

Fig. 9 illustrates it, which is to simply put the blade of the square on 12 and the tongue on 7; move the blade up to 17 and the tongue gives it. (To make it plain, I give it as 10 inches, though the exact measurement is really just 1-12 less, or 9 11-12.

Now this measurement just found is the last run of the hip and is applied as illustrated in Fig. 10, which is practically the same application just shown on com-

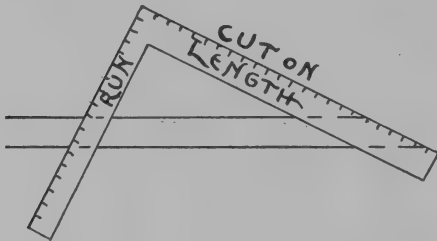


Fig. 13.

mon rafter. Octagons are, of course, handled in the same manner.

These last illustrations, you will notice, are shown as 10 inches rise to the foot, while the others were for a half pitch roof, or 12 inches to the foot. I wish to illustrate the fact that all different pitches are handled on the same principle and one pitch is practically as easy as another.

In fact, in my little experience in roof framing, I have never found a pitch that was any particular favorite of mine.

After framing rafters for many years by placing the square on the number of inches rise to a foot run, and apply the square as many times as feet of run, it accidentally occurred to me one day that it would be much more simple to go back to the way I saw the first rafter framed, only instead of making a drawing and measure the drawing, simply measure right on the square direct.

I tried it and found it worked well on all kinds of runs, rises, pitches, even or uneven (for one is practically just as easy as the other).

I seldom use any other method, as it is practically instantaneous and so very little to remember that I consider it the most practical method of roof framing and give it as roof framing in a nutshell.

Measure across run and rise gives length. Run and rise, cut on rise, gives top cut. Run and rise, cut on run, gives bottom cut. Length and run, cut on length, gives side

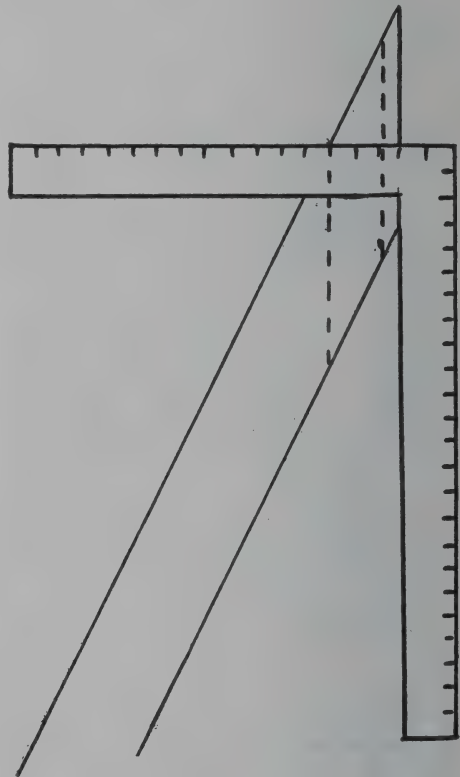


Fig. 14.

cuts. Run on opposite side for uneven pitches. 5-12 run for octagon side cut.

Now as this is practically all of it, it would be useless to say much more. However, as it may not be easy for some to grasp it entirely, I will give a few illustrations, with brief explanation:

Fig. 11 shows measuring across run and rise gives length. Supposing the run was 11 feet 5 inches and rise 23 feet 4 1/2 inches,

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it might be a little difficult by some other methods, but just as easy as any by this.

Fig. 12 shows how to get length of common hip or valley.

Measure across the run 11 feet 5 inches, or on the square from 115-12 inches to 115-12 inches, gives length of run of hip or valley. The run thus found measure up to the rise gives length of hip or valley rafter.

The blade of the square in these illustrations gives the top cuts, while the tongue gives the bottom cuts.

Fig. 13 shows how the square is applied to give the side cuts of hips, valleys or jacks.

In getting measurements the thickness of ridge board, pole in center of tower, etc., can be considered before the length of the rafter is obtained, though for small allowances I generally find it easier to get the full length to center of building and then measure square back as illustrated in Fig. 14, which explains itself. More might be said, but I trust I have already said too much.

However, I hope this brief article (that took up a good deal of valuable space), may be the means of helping some union carpenter, and that it will also be the means of other union carpenters telling through the columns of our official journal how they frame roofs, a subject that should be of interest to all.

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## The Steel Square.

Editor The Carpenter:

In the February edition of The Carpenter, under the head of "Carpenters' Squares," is a statement setting forth that the steel square is the invention of a Vermont blacksmith. Now it does not seem that the author can hardly be acquainted with the history of this useful tool, or otherwise the statement would not be made.

In the ruins of ancient cities, whose crumbled walls and ruined palaces date back three or four thousand years, the steel square is found. The ruins of cities of South America, whose builders history gives us no record of, give evidence of the use of the steel square. Read in sacred history the building of Solomon's Temple. No carpenter could doubt that these mechanics of olden time used the steel square where "wind-

ing stairs" and "windows of narrow lights" are spoken of. "The carpenter stretcheth out his rule, he marketh it out with the line, he fitteth it with planes." Is not this about the way we do now. Hammer, saw and nails are mentioned, showing the work was done with tools like those of the present day, used by the union man, only the hours were longer, "from rising in the morning till the stars appeared."

W. S. WOODIN.

Danbury, Mass.

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## The Square an Ancient Tool.

Editor The Carpenter:

The February issue of our journal contains a short article (taken from The Congregationalist) in which Silas Howes, who lived in South Shaftsbury, Vt., is credited with the invention of the "square," the common carpenter tool, ninety-five years ago. This is erroneous. History shows that squares were in use centuries ago. In the British Museum you will find some bronze squares taken from a kit of tools found in a tomb at Thebes, that must have been in use three or four thousand years ago. Squares have been found among other tools in the ruins of Pompeii and in some ruins of great antiquity in South America. Pliny, the great historian, claims that the square and level has been invented by Theodorus, a Greek, although we now have conclusive evidence that the square was in use hundreds of years before Pliny's time.

I am indebted to Fred Hodgson's works for these quotations.

JOE BROWN, L. U. 1.

Chicago, Ill.

We would advise Brother Brown to read the article referred to by him over again and more carefully. The article credits the Vermont blacksmith with the invention of the steel square, marked off in inches and fractions of inches. The existence or the being in use of the square made of other material, in ancient times and later, is not a subject to the article.—Ed.

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Remember that according to Section 8 of our General Constitution the election of delegates and alternates to the next General Convention of our U. B. must take place at the first meeting of any Local Union in the month of July.





# Für unsere deutschen Leser



## Unabhängige Arbeiterpolitik.

Das Eintreten der Arbeiter England's in die politische Arena, als unabhängige Partei, mehr aber deren Erfolg in den kürzlich stattgefundenen Parlamentswahlen, scheint auf die politische Gesinnung der Arbeiter Amerika's eine Wirkung auszuüben die von allen fortschrittlich gesinnten Arbeitern freudigst zu begrüßen ist.

Seit dem Wahlerfolge der Arbeiter England's werden überall in Gewerkschaftskreisen Stimmen laut die das Entsenden von Angehörigen der Arbeiterklasse in die gesetzgebenden Körper, in Gemeinde und Staatsverwaltungen befürworten und empfehlen. Selbst die Exekutive der Amerikanischen Federation of Labor hat eine Resolution angenommen, welche die Arbeiter zur unabhängigen Bethätigung bei den politischen Wahlen auffordert.

Die Arbeiter dieses Landes scheinen endlich zur Einsicht zu gelangen, daß, wenn sie ihre Interessen wahren, es verhindern wollen, daß ihre Rechte noch mehr verkürzt, ihre Gewerksorganisation durch richterliche Entschiede, durch Einmischung der Staatsgewalten im Interesse der kapitalistischen Klasse, nicht zur Ohnmacht verdammt werde, daß sie dann in geschlossener Phalanx, unabhängig von den herrschenden politischen Parteien, an den Stimmkasten herantreten müssen.

Ohne Zweifel hat auch der Erfolg der Arbeiter San Francisco's bei den letzten Herbstwahlen zu diesem erfreulichen Gesinnungsumschwunge beigetragen, in der diese, trotz der vereinigten Opposition des Unternehmertums beider Parteien, den Major wieder, und eine Majorität der übrigen Stadtbeamten erwählten. Nicht minder aber ist dieser Umschwung dem Umstande zuzuschreiben, daß alle Bemühungen der Gewerkschaftsführer, von den herrschenden politischen Parteien und der Bundesregierung, Gesetze und Maßregeln im Interesse der Arbeiter zu erlangen, schmächtig gescheitert sind.

Die Arbeiter Canaba's haben bereits das gute Beispiel ihrer Brüder des Mutterlandes mit Erfolg nachgeahmt. Dort wurde durch den Tod des Minister's für Marine und Fischereien eine Ersatzwahl zum Parlamente nothwendig.

Die Regierung veranlaßte die Nomination eines Kapitalisten und ausgesprochenen Feindes der organisirten Arbeiter. Letztere vereinigten sich hierauf zu einer politischen Partei, nominirten ihrerseits ein Mitglied der Plumber's Union und erwählten dasselbe mit großer Majorität.

Die sozialistischen Wahlerfolge in Milwaukee und anderwärts können nicht mit dem Erfolge der Arbeiter England's in Verbindung gebracht werden, da die sozialistisch gesinnten Arbeiter Jahre lang schon unabhängige Parteipolitik betreiben.

Immerhin sind auch diese Erfolge geeignet die Arbeiter dieses Landes im Allgemeinen, zum Nachdenken über die, jetzt auf die Tagesordnung erhobene, Frage der unabhängigen politischen Thätigkeit zu veranlassen und eine Lehre daraus zu ziehen.

Für die meisten unserer deutschredenden Mitglieder ist die unabhängige politische Thätigkeit der Arbeiter als Klasse, ein längst erledigter Gegenstand und ausgemachte Sache. Viele derselben haben entweder schon in der Heimath der Arbeiterpartei angehört oder sich hier der sozialistischen Bewegung angeschlossen. Sie erblicken daher schon immer in der Zugehörigkeit ihrer Klassengenossen zu einer der herrschenden politischen Parteien, die doch nur kapitalistische Interessen vertreten, eine von graffer Unkenntniß ihrer eigenen Interessen zeugenden Inkonsequenz.

Ueber die politische Rückständigkeit der Arbeiter dieses Landes ist in fortschrittlich gesinnten Arbeiterkreisen schon sehr viel geredet und geschrieben worden. Auch wir haben an dieser Stelle des Ofteren diesen Uebelstand in der amerikanischen Arbeiterbewegung gekennzeichnet und zu erklären versucht; doch würde es uns zu weit führen, wollten wir hier auf diesen Gegenstand näher eingehen. Es ist uns hier nur darum zu thun, den erfreulichen Gesinnungsumschwung, unter unseren Brüdern englischer Zunge zu konstatiren, der eine neue Epoche in der Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung dieses Landes markirt.

Wer sich indessen darüber wundern sollte, daß es erst des Beispiels der Arbeiter England's be-

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durfte um die amerikanischen Arbeiter zur unabhängigen politischen Thätigkeit aufzurütteln, der möge in Betracht ziehen, daß das englisch-redende Arbeiterelement Amerika's zum größten Theile aus geborenen Irländern, Engländern und Schottländern zusammengesetzt ist. Daß ihnen die heimathlichen Anschauungen und Gesinnungen auch hier zu Lande noch anhaften, daß ihre Denkungs- und Handlungsweise, wie es ja auch bei anderen Nationalitäten der Fall ist, von dem Entwickelungsgange des Heimathlandes bestimmt, und von den dortigen Vorgängen beeinflusst wird. Nun haben aber die Arbeiter England's erst vor wenigen Jahren mit der Bildung einer politischen Arbeiterpartei begonnen; sie sind bei den diesjährigen Parlamentswahlen zum erstenmale als unabhängige Partei in den Wahlkampf eingetreten. Daher politische Rückständigkeit der Arbeiter diesseits wie jenseits.

So ist auch die Ehrfurcht die der amerikanischen Arbeiter in der Regel den Politikern, Kongreßmitgliedern, Mitgliedern der Staatsgesetzgebungen oder Gemeinderegierungsmitgliedern, entgegenbringt, zum großen Theile englische Ueberlieferung. (In England war bis vor Kurzem, und vielerorts ist wohl auch heute noch, eine öffentliche Arbeiterversammlung ohne die Anwesenheit eines M. P.'s, Members of Parliament, Parlamentsmitgliedes, einfach undenkbar.)

Was nun auch immer den Anstoß zu dem Gesinnungsumschwunge, den wir hier konstatiren, gegeben hat, wir begrüßen denselben aufrichtig. Indessen dürfen wir uns in dieser Beziehung nicht zu großen Illusionen hingeben. Es wird voraussichtlich noch vieler Mühe und Zeit bedürfen um unsere Brüder englischer Zunge zu veranlassen den politischen Parteien den Rücken zu kehren; den Gesinnungsumschwung zu verallgemeinern und fruchtbar zu machen. Denn unter den hier geborenen Arbeitern ist die Parteizugehörigkeit meistens ein vom Vater auf den Sohn übergegangenes Erbstück von dem sie sich nur schwer trennen können. Sie können es noch nicht erfassen, daß der ökonomische Entwicklungsprozeß zwei Klassen geschaffen hat deren Interessen sich diametral gegenüberstehen, die Klasse der Ausbeuter und die Klasse der Ausgebeuteten, deren Zusammengehen in irgend einer politischen Frage eine Ungeheuerlichkeit ist.

Während wir nun der Ueberzeugung sind, daß der Anschluß an eine unabhängige politische Arbeiterpartei in unseren deutschen Lokal-

Unionen befürwortet werden kann ohne Uneinigkeit oder Zersplitterung unter ihren Reihen heraufzubeschwören, ist in dieser Beziehung in unseren Lokal-Unionen englischer Zunge noch immer die äußerste Vorsicht geboten. Mit Durchdrücken von Beschlüssen, oder gar Schimpfereien, wird hier Nichts gewonnen. Durch zu aufdringliches Vorgehen kann die neue Bewegung nicht gefördert, eher aber geschädigt werden.

Wir müssen uns vorläufig mit dem Frontwechsel unserer Führer und der intelligenteren Gewerkschafter begnügen.

Die Nothwendigkeit der politischen Thätigkeit der Arbeiter als Klasse ist nun von ihnen erkannt worden, die Masse der Arbeiter wird und muß ihnen über kurz oder lang folgen. Wir sind der Ansicht, daß es hier kein Rückwärts mehr geben, sondern Vorwärts die Parole sein wird.

## Die konservative und die revolutionäre Seite der Gewerkschaften.

(Anton Pannekoek im „Tabatarbeiter.“)

Die bedeutende Rolle, welche die Arbeitseinstellungen in den politischen Kämpfen Rußlands gespielt haben und voraussichtlich auch in den künftigen Kämpfen des westlichen Europas spielen werden, läßt es angemessen erscheinen, die revolutionäre Seite der Gewerkschaften zu betrachten. Und zwar um so mehr, als die Betheiligung der Gewerkschaften an politisch-revolutionären Kämpfen nicht nur bürgerlichen Sozialpolitikern, sondern auch manchen Gewerkschaftsführern, dem Wesen der Gewerkschaftsbewegung, namentlich ihrem Neutralitätsprinzip, entgegenzulaufen scheint.

In gewissem Sinne haben diese Leute recht, und eben deshalb ist es notwendig, nachzuweisen, daß sie in höherem Sinne unrecht haben. Sie betrachten nur die eine Seite der Gewerkschaftsbewegung und glauben dadurch die entgegengesetzte Seite auszuschließen. Sie halten ihr relatives Recht für absolutes Recht. Sie übersehen, daß die entgegengesetzten Seiten der Gewerkschaftsbewegung einander nicht ausschließen, sondern eng miteinander verknüpft sind.

Diese widerspruchsvolle Natur der Gewerkschaften ergibt sich aus der widerspruchsvollen Natur des Kapitalismus selbst. Der Kapitalismus ist nicht nur etwas was ist, sondern zugleich etwas, was sich fortwährend ändert und entwickelt. So zeitigt er ganz andere Erschei-



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nungen, als wenn er unverändert derselbe bliebe. Alle Einrichtungen, die sich nach dem bilden, was der Kapitalismus ist, entwickeln sich mit seiner Entwicklung, werden über den Haufen geworfen, gewaltsam in Widerspruch mit sich selbst gebracht. Dieser dialektische Charakter ist allen kapitalistischen Erscheinungen eigen; aus ihm entstehen ihre innern Kämpfe, durch die sie sich mit dem Kapitalismus umgestalten. Die Gewerkschaftsbewegung bietet hierfür ein treffliches Beispiel; ihre konservative Seite ergibt sich aus der Natur des Kapitalismus, so wie diese Natur auf den ersten Blick erscheint, als ein beharrender, ruhender, unveränderlicher Zustand; ihre revolutionäre Seite stammt dagegen aus der revolutionären Natur des Kapitalismus, die fortwährend alles bewegt, fortreibt, umwälzt.

Um die konservative Seite der Gewerkschaftsbewegung kennen zu lernen, muß man also von der fortwährenden Umgestaltung des Kapitalismus absehen und ihn nur betrachten, so wie er ist. Für diejenigen, die an die Ewigkeit des Kapitalismus glauben, die seine Entwicklungstendenzen als bloße Hirngespinnste betrachten, erschöpft diese eine Seite die ganze Gewerkschaftsbewegung und danach bilden sie ihre Ansichten über deren Methoden und Ziele.

Bekanntlich zahlt der Kapitalist dem Arbeiter als Wochenlohn so viel, wie der Arbeiter braucht, um eine Woche lang mit seiner Familie leben und seine notwendigen Bedürfnisse befriedigen zu können. Dadurch soll er seine im Dienste des Kapitalismus verausgabte Arbeitskraft wieder herstellen. Der Lohn ist daher die Kaufsumme der Arbeitskraft, der Werth der zu ihrer Wiederherstellung notwendigen Lebensmittel. Daß heißt: in dem Falle, wo er dazu ausreicht. Betragt er weniger und kann der Arbeiter durch den Lohn seine Arbeitskraft nicht völlig wieder herstellen, so wird die Arbeitskraft unter ihrem Werthe bezahlt. Der Arbeiter empfängt zu wenig; er wird nicht nur ausgebeutet, sondern noch dazu gepreßt.

Dies Verhältniß zeigt sich überall, wo der Kapitalismus seinen ersten Einzug hält. Der Profit des Kapitalisten steigt im allgemeinen ebenso wie der Lohn sinkt und die Arbeitszeit sich verlängert. Wird die Profitgier des Kapitalisten nicht eingengt durch den organisirten Widerstand der Arbeiter und durch Arbeiterschutzgesetze, — die beide erst durch das zügellose Walten der kapitalistischen Profitgier entstehen, so wird die Lebenshaltung der wehrlosen Arbeiter bis auf das äußerste Existenzminimum

herabgedrückt, werden ihre Frauen und ihre Kinder in die Fabriken geschleppt, wird ihre Gesundheit zerrüttet, ihr Leben gekürzt und die Arbeiterklasse geistig und körperlich verkrüppelt. Hier werden die normalen Gesetze des Kapitalismus selbst verletzt. Der Arbeiter muß wegen seines Mangels an Widerstandskraft sich mit einem Lohne begnügen, der geringer ist, als der Werth seiner Arbeitskraft, die er nicht völlig wieder herstellen kann. Der Kapitalist nimmt mehr, als er gekauft hat; er nimmt nicht nur die Arbeitskraft des Arbeiters, sondern auch einen Theil von dessen Lebenskraft; er pflückt nicht nur die Früchte des Baumes, sondern holt einen Theil des Baumes selbst ab.

Einem so barbarischen, auch vom Standpunkt des Kapitalismus ungerechten Zustand entgegenzutreten, dienen die Gewerkschaften und die sozialen Gesetze. Diese Gesetze wollen im Interesse der ganzen Bourgeoisie die Lebenskraft der Arbeiterklasse gegen die selbstsüchtige Profitgier der einzelnen Kapitalisten schützen. Die Gewerkschaften aber setzen sich als Ziel, den kapitalistischen Widerstand gegen einen ausreichenden Lohn und eine mäßige, noch erträgliche Arbeitszeit zu brechen. In diesem Sinne gehören die Gewerkschaften zu den normalen Einrichtungen der kapitalistischen Gesellschaft; durch sie allein wird ein wahnsinniger Massenmord zu einer vernünftigen Ausbeutung. Könnte es ihnen gelingen, allen Arbeitern eine ausreichende Existenz und eine genügende Arbeitsruhe zu schaffen, so daß die Arbeiterklasse mit gut gefüttertem und gut behandeltem Arbeitsvieh zu vergleichen wäre, so würde wahrscheinlich trotz dieses immer noch menschenunwürdigen Zustandes der Trieb auf revolutionäre Umgestaltung der Gesellschaft bedeutend schwächer sein als jetzt. In solchem Sinn könnte man die Gewerkschaften eine konservative, den Kapitalismus erhaltende Kraft nennen.

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

## Diesjährige Gewerkschaftserfolge.

In Nachstehendem geben wir eine Uebersicht über die diesjährigen erfolgreich verlaufenen Bewegungen, vielmehr bewilligte Forderungen, für kürzere Arbeitszeit, Lohnerhöhungen oder beides, soweit diese Erfolge der General-Offize bis zum 25ten April gemeldet wurden:

New York City. Lohnerhöhung von 30 Cents per Tag für Schoparbeiter und 22 Cents per Tag für Outsiderarbeiter. Tritt am 1ten Juli d. J. in Kraft.

# The Carpenter

Saywards, Cal. Achtfündige Arbeitszeit vom 1ten Januar d. J. an.

Miami, Fla. 40 Cents per Stunde für Gehülfsen und 30 Cents per Stunde für Lehrlinge bei achtfündiger Arbeitszeit. Trat am 1ten Januar d. J. in Kraft.

West Palm Beach Fla. Achtfundentag. In Kraft seit dem 2ten Januar 1906.

Elizabeth, N. J. Lohnerhöhung von  $4\frac{1}{2}$  Cents per Stunde. Tritt in Kraft am 1ten Mai.

Hartford, Conn. 41 Cents per Stunde und Samstag Halbfeiertag beginnend am 1ten Mai.

Chicago, Ill. Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde für das Jahr beginnend am 1ten April 1906, oder 55 Cents per Stunde für 44 Stunden per Woche, die bereits eingeführte Arbeitszeit und  $56\frac{1}{4}$  Cents per Stunde oder \$4.50 per Tag während den nächstfolgenden, am 1ten April 1907 beginnenden zwei Jahre.

Denver, Col. Achtfundentag für Shoparbeiter. Tritt am 1ten Mai d. J. in Kraft.

Kewanee Ill. Lohnerhöhung von 35 Cents auf  $37\frac{1}{2}$  Cents per Stunde.

Tulsa, Ind. Terr. Acht Stunden und \$3.00 per Tag Minimallohn. Trat am 1ten März d. J. in Kraft.

Plainfield, N. J. Samstag Halbfeiertag oder 44 Stunden per Woche und \$3.50 Minimallohn.

Bartlesville, Ind. Terr. 25 Cents per Tag Lohnerhöhung oder \$3.00 per Tag, Minimum.

Hudson County, N. J. Acht Stunden per Tag, Samstag Halbfeiertag und \$4.00 Minimallohn vom 1ten Mai an.

Rome, N. Y. Achtfundentag und \$2.40, oder 15 Cents per Tag Lohnerhöhung.

Portland, Me. 25 Cents per Tag Lohnerhöhung und achtfündige Arbeitszeit beginnend am 1ten Dezember dieses Jahres.

Marlboro, Mass. Minimallohn von \$2.80 und 25 Cents per Tage Zulage für alle diejenigen die \$2.75 und mehr erhielten.

Cohoes, N. Y. Achtfundentag, in Kraft seit dem 5ten April dieses Jahres.

Middletown, N. Y. Achtfündige Arbeitszeit.

Williamantic, Conn. Achtfundentag und 25 Cents per Tag Lohnerhöhung.

Little Falls, N. Y. Achtfundentag bei bisherigem Neunstundenlohn.

La Crosse, Wis. Acht Stunden und 30 Cents Minimallohn.

New Haven, Conn. 25 Cents Lohnerhöhung oder \$3.25 per Tag von acht Stunden.

Galesburg, Ill. Acht Stunden und  $37\frac{1}{2}$  Cents per Stunde.

Greenburgh und Mt. Pleasant, N. Y. \$3.75 Minimallohn bei achtfündiger Arbeitszeit und Samstag Halbfesttag.

Evansville, Ind. 40 Cents per Stunde, oder \$3.20 per Tag; eine Lohnerhöhung von 40 Cents per Tag.

Charlottesville, Pa. Den achtfündigen Arbeitstag; in Kraft seit dem 1. April.

Rutherford, N. Y. Ein Vertrag, welcher den geschlossenen Shop garantirt und eine Klausel enthält, welche das Unterzeichnen des Vertrags seitens jeden einzelnen Arbeitgebers vorschreibt.

Minneapolis und St. Paul, Minn. Lohnerhöhung von  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Cents, oder 40 Cents per Stunde. Trat in Kraft am 1. April.

Berwick, Pa. 2 Cents per Stunde Lohnerhöhung und den geschlossenen, den strikten Union-Shop.

Marquette, Mich. Lohnerhöhung von  $31\frac{1}{2}$  auf 35 Cents per Stunde. Arbeitszeit, 9 Stunden täglich.

Rutland, Vt. Anerkennung eines Minimallohnes von \$2.50 per Tag und Lohnerhöhung auf \$3.00 und \$3.50 per Tag von 9 Stunden.

New Rochelle, N. Y. Minimallohn von 48 Cents per Stunde, bei 44 Stunden per Woche.

Ban Courier, B. C. Lohnzulage von 30 Cents per Tag, oder  $3\frac{3}{4}$  Cents per Stunde Arbeitszeit 44 Stunden per Woche.

Der deutsche Fabrikarbeiterverband hat sich im letzten Jahre rasch nach aufwärts entwickelt, nicht zuletzt in Süddeutschland. Am Schluß des Jahres 1904 hatte der Verband eine Mitgliederzahl von 45,778, am 31. Dezember 1905 waren 79,278 Mitglieder vorhanden. Die Zunahme in einem Jahr beträgt also 33,500. Zu dieser bedeutenden Zunahme hat die Einführung der Gewerbslosenunterstützung sehr viel beigetragen.

„Der Hafenarbeiter“, das Organ des Verbandes der Hafenarbeiter Deutschlands, hat eine Auflage von 25,000 Exemplaren erreicht. Allein im letzten Jahre stieg die Auflage um 3,000 Exemplare.





# Department Français



## Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

La journée de 8 heures.

La propagande se poursuit partout pour amener les ouvriers à conquérir de haute lutte la journée de 8 heures au 1. mai de cette année ainsi qu'en a décidé le dernier congrès de la Confédération.

Des conférenciers sillonnent la France, réunissant les travailleurs des différentes corporations leur démontrant l'utilité, la nécessité de réduire à 8 heures la durée de la journée de travail et faisant voter des ordres du jour par lesquels ils s'engagent à arracher cette réforme au patronat en refusant de travailler plus longtemps et en abandonnant les usines aussitôt la huitième heure écoulée. Quels seront les résultats de toute cette agitation? Il serait prématuré de le dire et ils dépendront inévitablement de l'ampleur qu'aura le mouvement, de la tenacité dont les syndicats feront preuve au moment psychologique. On ignore maintenant quelles seront les corporations qui marcheront effectivement et aussi, dans quelle mesure elles le feront. Ce qu'il y a de certain, c'est que du côté des patrons on se prépare à la résistance et que le gouvernement prendra des mesures rigoureuses pour empêcher que l'ordre ne soit troublé.

La Fédération du Livre, elle, a décidé au Congrès qu'elle a tenu en juin dernier, de revendiquer la journée de 9 heures, estimant qu'il était plus habile et qu'il y avait plus de chances de succès à arriver à la réduction de la journée de travail en procédant par étapes successives. Elle poursuit donc énergiquement et avec méthode la réalisation de cette réforme.

Possédant une administration sérieuse, des cadres syndicaux solides et rompus aussi bien aux négociations qu'à l'action elle se prépare à livrer une bataille décisive au 1. mai et prend, en dehors de toutes déclamations inutiles, les dispositions pratiques susceptibles de renforcer sa position

et de lui permettre de mener à bonne fin le mouvement qu'elle est résolue à faire aboutir. C'est ainsi qu'un impôt de guerre est payé chaque semaine par ses adhérents pour renforcer la caisse et que des tournées de propagande sont organisées dans toute la France, chaque section devant être visitée par un délégué du Comité central. Le Secrétariat international dont elle fait partie et qui réunit toutes les fédérations typographiques étrangères, sauf celles d'Angleterre et d'Amérique, vient, conformément aux statuts et après consultation des fédérations, de s'engager à la soutenir moralement et financièrement. Des dispositions sont également prises pour qu'au jour dit, chacun soit à son poste de combat et fasse son devoir si l'action devient nécessaire.

Les patrons, saisis de la réclamation des ouvriers, viennent de la repousser à une faible majorité. Mais divisés en deux camps en face du bloc compact que forme la Fédération du Livre il y a lieu d'envisager leur résistance comme devant rester sans efficacité et tout permet de présager que les typographes conquerront enfin la journée de neuf heures vers laquelle tendent depuis plusieurs années tous leurs efforts d'organisation.

## Les Retraites Ouvrières.

La chambre des députés vient de voter une loi sur les retraites ouvrières assurant aux travailleurs une retraite minimum de 360 francs à l'âge de 60 ans. Elle serait constituée par une retenue de quatre pour cent sur les salaires supportée moitié par les ouvriers, moitié par les patrons. Si cette retenue n'était pas suffisante pour amener la retraite à son minimum l'Etat y pourvoirait par une majoration restant à sa charge, elle s'élèverait, d'après les calculs de l'administration, à 271 millions la première année, à 286 millions la deuxième, à 316 millions en régime constant. J'aurai peut-être quelque jour

## DEATH ROLL

ABBEY, DAVID J., of L. U. 1552, Salamanca, N. Y.

GEYSER, J. C., of L. U. 622, Waco, Tex.

MARSDEN, DAVID, of L. U. 1754, Canton, Mass.

ELLIOTT, THOMAS, of L. U. 1325, Edmonton Alta, Can.

TUCKER, N. T., of L. U. 1752, Ada, Ind. Ter.

l'occasion de vous entretenir de cette loi. Pour l'instant, et c'est l'avis d'un grand nombre d'ouvriers, il ne faut voir là qu'une manifestation électorale accomplie par nos députés avant la séparation de la Chambre et se concilier les sympathies des électeurs. Pour devenir exécutoire, la loi conformément à la constitution, a besoin d'être également adoptée par le Sénat. Avant que ce soit fait—vous aurez le temps de disparaître et moi aussi!

G. GUENARD.

Paris le 7. Mars 1906.

### Decisions du Comite Generale Executif.

1891.

6 Octobre.—Le S. G. avertit régulièrement toutes les Unions Locales arriérées de deux mois. Il ne peut être tenu responsable si les avis ne sont pas livrés, surtout si les secrétaires-financiers ont négligé de transmettre leurs changements d'adresse au bureau général.—Il est du devoir des membres des Unions Locales de voir à ce que la taxe de leur Union soit régulièrement payée, et que le reçu en soit lu à l'assemblée.

1893.

11 Janvier.—Le C. G. E. croit opportun de confirmer une loi non écrite en vogue dans la F. U. et décrète que tous les officiers généraux de la F. U. seront exemptés tant qu'ils seront en fonctions, de toutes charges dans les Unions Locales aux quelles ils appartiennent.

19 Avril.—Un membre peut rester ou devenir un entrepreneur pourvu qu'il paie les gages de l'Union, se conforme à ses Lois et Règlements, n'emploie que des membres, observe la Constitution, ne prenne pas d'ouvrage à la pièce pour un entrepreneur ou à sous-contrat et qu'il ne fasse partie d'aucune Union d'entrepreneurs ou de patrons. Toute violation de cette règle est punissable par l'amende ou l'expulsion.

5 Octobre.—Relativement à l'octroi de dispenses aux Unions Locales et aux mem-

bres durant la présente crise, en vertu des pouvoirs conférés au C. G. E. et au S. G. par le vote des Unions Locales sur la circulaire du 28 Décembre, 1889, et corroborés par la Convention de St. Louis (voir page 31, v. a. des procès verbaux) des instructions spéciales et de pleins pouvoirs sont par la présente donnés au S. G. pour le règlement des cas extraordinaires.

5 Octobre. Le comité décide que le quorum est de sept membres.

1894.

9 Janvier.—Le S. G. reçoit instruction de faire venir les livres d'une U. L. pour les examiner, au sujet d'une réclamation de bénéfices douteuse.

9 Avril.—Dans les cas de grève ou suspension temporaire, il n'y a que les membres employés dans la localité ou à lieu la grève ou la suspension temporaire, qui aient droit à l'indemnité de grève, en vertu de nos règlements.

1895.

10 Janvier.—Quand un membre d'un district rural se rend dans une grande ville pour profiter des conditions plus favorables, il doit être prêt à prendre sa part des charges que s'imposent les membres de la F. U. dans cette ville et courir le risque d'avoir à se mettre en grève sans recevoir de secours. Cette décision ne s'applique pas aux grèves appuyées pécuniairement par le C. G. E.

1896.

11 Janvier.—Le C. G. E. décide qu'il ne peut, en aucune circonstance, voter de l'argent pour aider à des agents d'affaires.

11 Avril.—Un membre qui porte sa cause devant les tribunaux civils perd le droit d'en appeler à la F. U.

1897.

12 Janvier.—Il n'est pas permis aux Unions de se servir de leurs fonds pour maintenir les membres en règle, à moins que cette appropriation ne provienne d'une fonds de dépenses contingentes.



# Claims Paid in April, 1906

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.	No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
4724	Geo. Tobchick .....	1	\$100.00	4808	Alfred Boundy .....	142	\$200.00
4725	Geo. B. Clark .....	43	100.00	4809	Charles Scheller .....	167	200.00
4726	Loren Perry .....	55	50.00	4810	Hector Steele .....	218	200.00
4727	Chas. Mellin .....	76	100.00	4811	Ludwig Thorsell .....	247	200.00
4728	Mrs. Delia Phillips .....	78	50.00	4812	Joel Dubbs .....	268	200.00
4729	Mrs. Anna L. Hansen .....	87	50.00	4813	Charles A. Cook .....	349	200.00
4730	Mrs. Sallie G. Harper .....	122	50.00	4814	F. W. Leik .....	426	133.25
4731	Wm. Sallows .....	142	200.00	4815	Jonathan B. Upchurch .....	581	200.00
4732	Ralph Brisbin .....	165	200.00	4816	Mrs. Laurie A. Negley .....	645	50.00
4733	Mrs. M. H. Tyson .....	202	50.00	4817	Angus McKay .....	1427	50.00
4734	John Cooksey .....	241	100.00	4818	Mrs. Sophie Sjarum .....	1498	50.00
4735	W. F. Hawes .....	321	200.00	4819	Mrs. Catherine Downey .....	1520	50.00
4736	Philip Brettel .....	375	200.00	4820	James H. Kirby .....	1526	200.00
4737	Mrs. Mary C. Smith .....	423	50.00	4821	Fred Wender .....	1	200.00
4738	George W. Scott .....	423	200.00	4822	John F. Hill .....	2	200.00
4739	George Ott .....	528	200.00	4823	John Swanson .....	7	50.00
4740	Charles Keyser .....	591	200.00	4824	Charles Duchesnes .....	21	200.00
4741	Anton Schmidt .....	601	200.00	4825	Mrs. Maggie Becker .....	44	50.00
4742	Mrs. Belle F. Curtis .....	1232	50.00	4826	Moultre Brown .....	52	100.00
4743	Mrs. Gertrude B. Pyott .....	1327	25.00	4827	Victor Martin .....	54	200.00
4744	O. J. Pell (dis.) .....	1348	100.00	4828	Henry Wirbel .....	76	200.00
4745	Mrs. Jennie Alexson .....	62	50.00	4829	Mrs. Emma C. Cutler .....	115	50.00
4746	Mrs. Kate Newald .....	76	50.00	4830	Mrs. E. A. Prevost .....	116	50.00
4747	Thos. B. Johnson .....	76	200.00	4831	Mablon Turnbach .....	129	200.00
4748	Edward L. Francis .....	114	200.00	4832	E. Contant .....	134	200.00
4749	John M. Massey (dis.) .....	186	400.00	4833	Mrs. A. McC. Schillinger .....	147	50.00
4750	Mrs. Elerena Rogers .....	448	50.00	4834	Bartholomew Nable .....	176	50.00
4751	James H. Clark .....	683	200.00	4835	Henry Huehnerhoff .....	257	200.00
4752	Mrs. Senia F. Bearden .....	1029	50.00	4836	Mrs. Henrietta Lessing .....	484	50.00
4753	John Alway .....	72	200.00	4837	Mrs. Leona Lacourse .....	551	25.00
4754	Mrs. Nora D. Doughty .....	165	50.00	4838	Charles Fenelus .....	774	200.00
4755	Rene Duplaise .....	370	50.00	4839	Mrs. Maud Cline .....	936	25.00
4756	I. N. Northrup .....	394	50.00	4840	Samuel T. Banta .....	1162	50.00
4757	John W. Sarber .....	719	50.00	4841	Mrs. Maggie Lavigne .....	1172	25.00
4758	Jacob W. Matz .....	1592	200.00	4842	Mrs. S. L. Van Fossan .....	1188	50.00
4759	Karl Wilander (dis.) .....	22	300.00	4843	Robert Henderson .....	1717	100.00
4760	Louis C. Sonderberg .....	76	50.00	4844	Mrs. Margaret Graham .....	10	50.00
4761	Mrs. Lydie F. Fournier .....	134	50.00	4845	Frank Boerstler .....	60	200.00
4762	Frederick F. Schumacker .....	291	200.00	4846	Louis Mirand .....	134	50.00
4763	Chas. P. Davis (dis.) .....	318	400.00	4847	R. H. Davis (dis.) .....	219	200.00
4764	Wm. C. Ashlock .....	377	200.00	4848	C. G. Swansen .....	330	200.00
4765	D. M. Wilson .....	414	50.00	4849	Hermann Hepp .....	375	200.00
4766	Mrs. Kate Treverton .....	563	50.00	4850	Emil L. Zadra .....	528	200.00
4767	Mrs. Martha E. Lowther .....	854	50.00	4851	Henry Mueller .....	659	200.00
4768	J. A. Christen .....	946	50.00	4852	Dietrich Sleckmann .....	1053	50.00
4769	David J. Abbie .....	1552	50.00	4853	Edward B. Loop .....	1504	50.00
4770	Kempler E. Thomas .....	1693	200.00	4854	L. V. Lyons .....	16	50.00
4771	Mrs. Florence Jamouneau .....	33	50.00	4855	Alexander S. Hamel .....	25	200.00
4772	Henry James .....	76	200.00	4856	G. G. Colvin .....	300	100.00
4773	Owen Kennehan .....	98	200.00	4857	Wm. Hesse .....	309	200.00
4774	Mrs. Anna Kjellin .....	109	50.00	4858	John H. Pfoor .....	564	200.00
4775	Mrs. Bridget Williams .....	109	50.00	4859	Mrs. Mary E. Smith .....	1717	25.00
4776	J. T. Tolar .....	169	200.00	4860	Mrs. Alice Clark .....	1732	50.00
4777	David R. Harford .....	210	50.00	4861	Frank F. Holdridge .....	24	50.00
4778	Ernest W. Koerner .....	215	200.00	4862	Mrs. Laura Davis .....	73	50.00
4779	Henry Benters .....	242	50.00	4863	Joseph Taus .....	240	200.00
4780	Mrs. Louisa C. Denring .....	288	50.00	4864	James H. Jones .....	359	50.00
4781	Mrs. Phebe E. Talmadge .....	301	50.00	4865	Adelard Goyette .....	390	200.00
4782	Mrs. Eliza Jane Carrier .....	550	50.00	4866	Wm. Joyce (dis.) .....	401	400.00
4783	George Schneider .....	612	200.00	4867	Emil Splitter .....	522	200.00
4784	Louis M. Caron .....	877	50.00	4868	Henry Skivar .....	522	200.00
4785	Mrs. Alice W. Rowland .....	1039	25.00	4869	John A. O'Hearn .....	632	50.00
4786	Aaron Edgett .....	1145	50.00	4870	Emile Mundry .....	1045	200.00
4787	Henry Vanness .....	1264	200.00	4871	Albert Hulsman .....	1082	200.00
4788	Wm. Hekel .....	3	100.00	4872	Mrs. Emma Adams .....	1747	50.00
4789	J. H. Erion .....	116	200.00	4873	Mrs. Ida Johnson .....	55	50.00
4790	John A. Peterson .....	360	200.00	4874	Cleo Vandry .....	134	200.00
4791	Francois Xavier Biron .....	730	50.00	4875	Mrs. Margaret Foguet .....	179	50.00
4792	Alanson V. Brooks .....	914	50.00	4876	F. F. Thompson .....	194	50.00
4793	Wm. F. Dittmer (dis.) .....	22	300.00	4877	Charles Sipp .....	251	200.00
4794	Henry J. Steffen .....	45	200.00	4878	Mrs. Hanna N. Dahl .....	258	50.00
4795	Mrs. Annie E. Hatch .....	153	50.00	4879	Mrs. Alice L. Monroe .....	586	50.00
4796	Rosetta Greenwald .....	202	50.00	4880	Mrs. Frances Feneo .....	813	50.00
4797	Charles Green .....	781	50.00	4881	Elmore N. Barron .....	1208	200.00
4798	Robert M. Hammond .....	2	200.00	4882	Samuel S. Caswell .....	1407	50.00
4799	M. Kenneth Wall .....	22	200.00	4883	J. H. Stillman .....	576	100.00
4800	Mrs. Margaret A. Slevins .....	33	50.00	4884	W. E. Fisher .....	13	200.00
4801	Martin Smith .....	65	200.00	4885	John H. Vreeland .....	79	50.00
4802	Theodore Hunter .....	78	200.00	4886	John Lenz .....	335	200.00
4803	Mrs. Virginia Freeman .....	104	50.00	4887	Frank Neagle .....	1108	200.00
4804	J. G. Berry .....	106	100.00	4888	Mrs. Hattie B. Hyde .....	1413	25.00
4805	Patrick Gilchrist .....	109	200.00	4889	Mrs. T. Faulhammer .....	375	50.00
4806	W. R. Krinke .....	115	50.00				
4807	Lemuel Williams .....	127	50.00				
Total .....						\$20,508.25	

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 Hammond, Ind.—John Klein.  
 Hartford, Ark.—J. H. Moore, Gwynn Postoffice.  
 Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.  
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 New Britain, Conn.—W. A. Perkins.  
 New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 97 Orange st.  
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Ohio Valley, D. C.—E. T. Shriver, 908 W. Car-  
lille st., Martins Ferry, O.  
Oneida, N. Y.—Elihu Ackerman, 88 Stone st.  
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Paterson, N. J.—Krane Englishman, Helvetia  
Hall, Van Houten st.  
Peoria, Ill.—L. G. Humphrey, 216 Main st.  
Perth Amboy, N. J.—J. L. Donehue, 9 Maple  
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Hickey, cor. Broad and Race sts.  
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st., Allegheny, Pa.; N. T. Storm, 167 1/2 Car-  
ver st.; H. C. Whitfield, 1009 Wallace ave.;  
Wilksburg, Pa.; C. C. Douglas, 7208 Race  
street.  
Pittsfield, Mass.—John B. Mickle.  
Pontiac, Ill.—Frank Sipe, E. Madison st.  
Poplar Bluff, Mo.—Jas. H. Smith.  
Portchester, N. Y.—George Chandler, Box 605.  
Providence, R. I.—Thomas F. Kearney, Room  
17, Labor Temple, 96 Mathewson st.  
Quebec, Can.—Louis Mathieu, Rue du Roi.  
Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.  
Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 24 N. 6th st.  
Reno, Nev.—A. D. Kane, 809 Sierra st.  
Richmond, Va.—J. B. Fitzgerald, 712 E. Broad  
street, 2d floor.  
Roanoke, Va.—J. C. Long, 312 4th ave., N. W.  
Rochester, N. Y.—M. G. O'Brien, 39 Reynolds  
Arcade.  
Rock Island, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st.  
Roxbury, Mass.; John M. Devine, 429 Dudley  
street.  
Salt Lake City—J. N. Spalding, Box 1492.  
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st.; Jas. Steel, 927 Mission st.; Henry Neid-  
linger, 927 Mission st.  
Schnectady, N. Y.—Austin Garlock, 313 Ger-  
mania ave.  
Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 222 Lacka-  
wanna ave.  
South Bend, Ind.—Wm. W. Hahn, 2016 South  
Leer st.  
Spadra, Ark.—J. A. Jones.  
Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Von Eschew.  
Springfield, Ill.—Albert Shamel, 1440 N. 3d st.  
Springfield, Mass.—W. J. La Francis, 80  
Gardner st.  
Springfield and Millburn, N. J.—Fred H. Pier-  
son.  
St. Cloud, Minn.—John Ahler, 15 Ave. S.  
St. Louis, Mo.—Secretary D. C. Jas. A. Shine,  
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4417 Alaska ave.; No. 45, Emile Ruble, 2842  
Manchester ave.; No. 47, Jas. Trainer, 1629  
Grattan st.; No. 73, T. W. Melville, 1306  
Olive st.; No. 73, Chas. R. Gore, 1306  
Olive st.; No. 257, John Lyons, 3619 Lucky  
st.; No. 578, John N. Wallace, 1435 Web-  
ster ave.; No. 1100, Thomas Crowe, 3616  
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street.  
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street.  
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ton Block.  
Tampa, Fla.—  
Terre Haute, Ind.—Ed. Pickhart, 19 1/2 S. 4th  
street.  
Toledo—D. G. Hoffman, 1312 Hoag st.  
Toluca, Ill.—Frank McCoy, Box 8.  
Toronto, Ontario, Can.—John Tweed, 167  
Church st.  
Tuxedo, N. Y.—Wm. S. Percy.  
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Hanover st.  
Troy, N. Y.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.  
Wallington, Conn.—Wm. J. Lane, 43 Bull ave.  
Walla Walla, Wash.—T. R. Wilson.  
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Building, 9th and Pennsylvania ave., N. W.  
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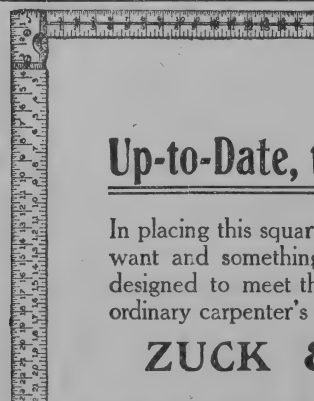


Fig. 1

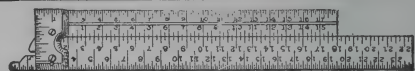


Fig. 2

This cut shows the Square closed.

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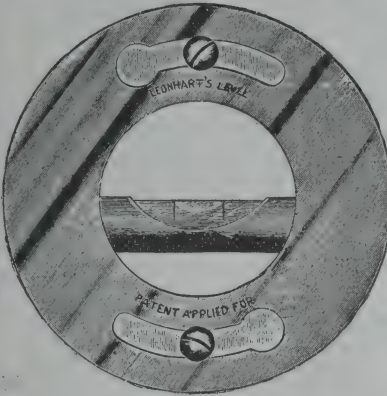
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 Northampton st.  
 Wilmington, Del.—T. B. Hooven, 1216 Herald  
 street.  
 Worcester, Mass.—Oliver Jonah, 566 Main st.  
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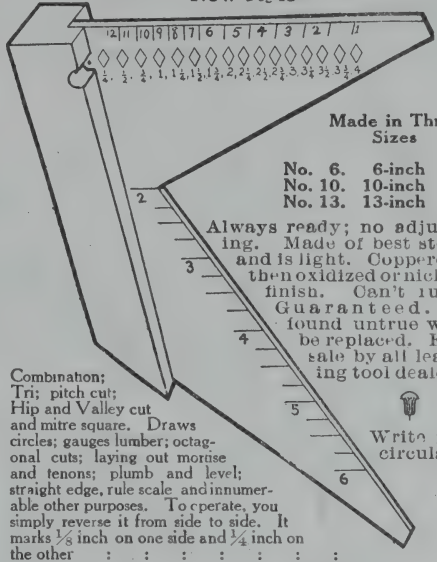


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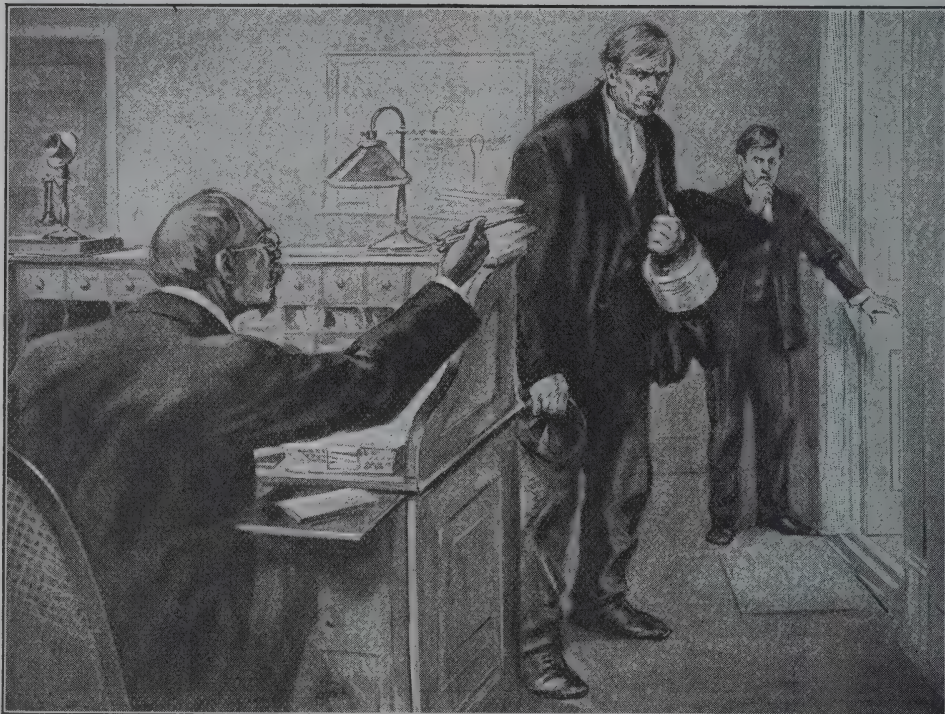
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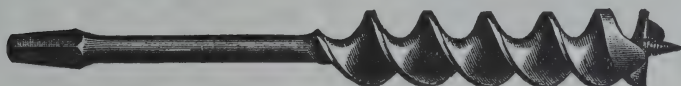
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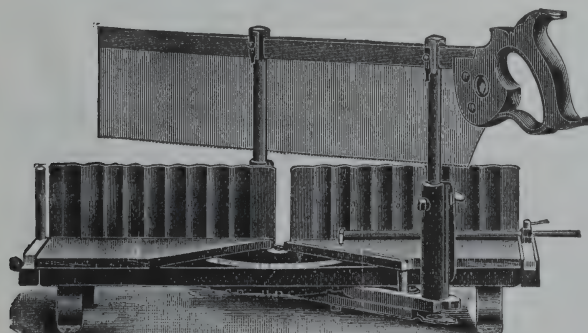
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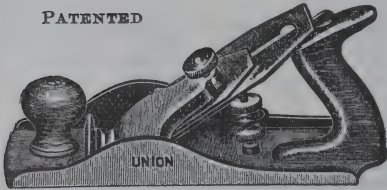
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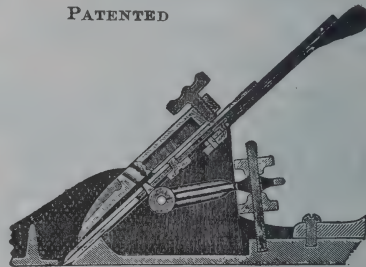
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*The National Builder Tells You How*

FRED T. HODGSON, Editor

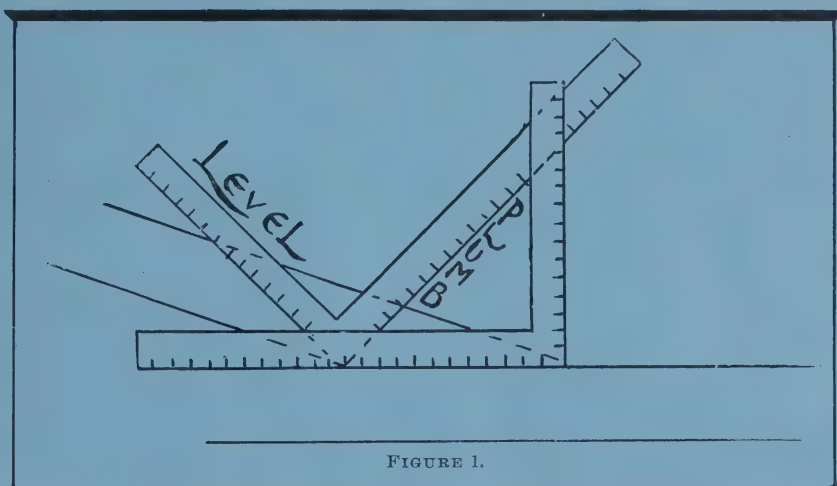


FIGURE 1.

Dwight L. Stoddard writes in a recent number: "It occurred to me to lay off the plumb cut of shed roof, and from that lay off the pitch of another roof. I tried it and was surprised to find it correct, as shown in Figure No. 1."

The thoughts gained by Mr. Stoddard's articles and the articles of other writers in the *National Builder* can be applied practically and continually in your every day work.

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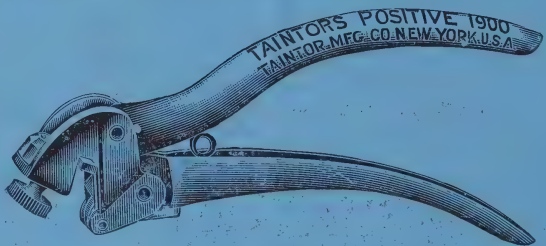


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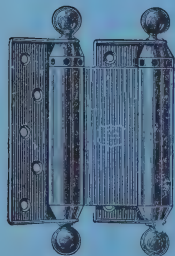
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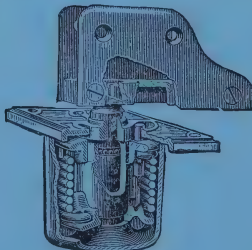
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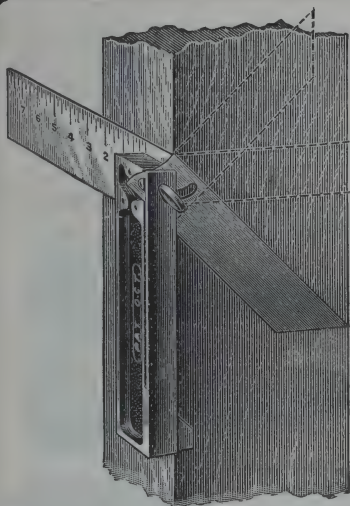


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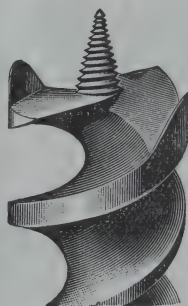
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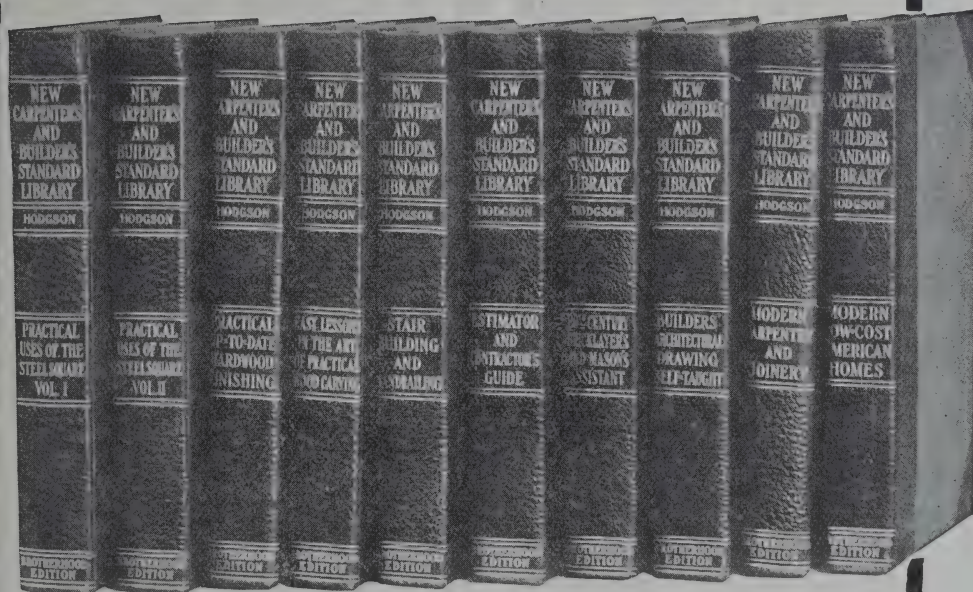
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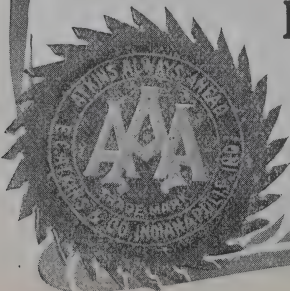
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# The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

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INDIANAPOLIS, JAN., 1906

One Dollar Per Year  
Ten Cents a Copy

## Turning the New Leaf

WITH reverent heart we turn anew  
An untouched page of time,  
A page to fill with noble deeds  
Or stain with sin and crime;  
Then, ere we mar its surface pure,  
Ere we begin anew,  
'Tis well that o'er our last year's work  
We take a short review.

Alas! we scan, through tears, the page  
We meant should be so fair,  
The blotted page where records live  
Of hope, and toil and care;  
The page that ends the finished year  
Of loss, and gain and strife,  
Of love and home's sweet happiness,  
And peace that blesses life.

So much there is of pleasantness  
Our record has to tell,  
And so much done unworthily  
We might have done so well!  
Though mental retrospection shows  
That shine exceeds the shade,  
Too late we would erase the blots  
Of past mistakes we made.

Then turn the new leaf, look not back  
In retrospection vain,  
But view the future's spotless page  
Where we begin again;  
And here resolve by God's own grace  
That we will do our best  
To keep life's record clean and pure,  
And trust Him for the rest.

—MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

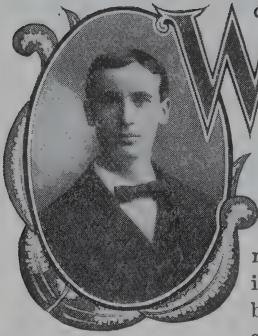




# The Carpenter

## THE MINIMUM WAGE.

(By Thomas F. Kearney.)



**W**AGES, although one of the most common and familiar terms in economic science, is at the same time the most difficult to define accurately; the natural definition is, that wages is the reward for labor. A more modern definition might be, that the natural reward of labor should be that which it produces after proper allowance for material used and capital employed, whether paid in wages or other emoluments of satisfactory value.

The free laborer, the man who works for wages for whom he chooses, did not exist as a class until within six hundred years of the present time. History records the various stages of labor's progress through slavery and serfdom down to the establishment of the present wage system; the solution of which is the cause of much of the existing industrial strife between employer and employed. The wages to be paid as a reward for labor is therefore worthy of much consideration by the rank and file of labor organizations.

Workmen, in the struggle to attain their just rights should be insistent in asking, why it is that he who produces the most of all wealth should enjoy the least, when the men whose toil produce the least of it do by legal evasion of law and business enjoy the most of it. In other words, he who creates all the wealth should have a fair share of what he produces.

Since wages (no matter how small) is being regarded as the value of the workman's share of what he produces, all who work for wages should direct their efforts to the establishment of a wage founded upon an irreducible principle, and of sufficient value as to be in reality a fair compensation for what labor produces.

All men whose labor is worth using should be paid enough to support themselves decently and gradually improve

their condition. This means the establishment of a minimum wage for every worker whom an employer shows a willingness to put to work. Beyond this minimum wage scale, which should irreducibly establish the lowest grade of labor, of what kind soever, the scale of efficiency should rise proportionately to that of the most skilled, the most capable and the most energetic. In no case, however, should the wage be so low as to admit of no emergence from a hand-to-mouth living condition.

From a trades union standpoint the minimum wage is the best visible recognition of wage progress that the working class can possess.

There is always in all countries a minimum wage. There is a minimum wage in this country. There is a minimum wage in China. The question is what it should be. In these United States a minimum wage ought to mean decent living room, decent clothes for our wives, the opportunity for school, and the playground for our children. It should mean leisure, the cultivation of our thoughts to good things, good, wholesome food, and a natural opportunity to use the best efforts of each for the good of all. In China a minimum wage means a little rice and an occasional rodent. The trade agreement establishing the minimum wage checks the greedy, avaricious employer from cutting down the wage of his non-union employes below a certain measure, below that of the trade agreement wage. Where the union does not establish the minimum wage schedule you will find that the condition of the union men will go down, always a peg or two lower. It is the agreement with the minimum that holds up the wage of even the non-union man.

It is to the interest of the fair-minded employer to see that the union is well established and aided in the maintenance of a minimum scale, for if it is not, why the minimum of the greatest skinflint in the trade will be the minimum that will prevail.

Labor unions should aim to avoid any wage scale admitting of the individual

# The Carpenter

bargain below a living wage minimum, because the individual bargain must of necessity be determined by the man who is in the direst distress, and in the most immediate need of money in order to buy the things for which he and his may be craving.

The employer contends that he is willing to pay the worker what he thinks his efficiency will produce, or, in other words, what the employer wants to pay; especially is this so where the worker has no trade organization to protect the craft.

It is strange to find that the employer is supported in the expression of this economic individual philosophy by many workmen who, either ignorant of its ultimate result, reduction of wages, or because of superior ability, receive a wage satisfactory to their own selfish interests, are many times willing to sacrifice the progress of their fellows as to such interests, apparently unconscious of the inevitable deteriorating effect their acts have upon their own working condition and that of labor in general.

If the employers are to be the sole judges of what man's labor is worth, is not their opposition to a minimum living wage scale for workmen inconsistent with their own attitude in their associations when they vote that they shall receive a minimum price from the public for all labor furnished regardless of the efficiency of such labor, and which they tell the union is not worth the scale sought after.

If the public to whom labor is furnished by employers have to pay all such employers a minimum price, why can not the workmen in turn get a minimum price established for their labor?

Thousands of carpenters can testify to the exorbitant prices many times charged the public by employers for labor furnished, while the man who is producing the comforts of life for his employer has to fight for actual existence. In the meantime a beguiled public is complaining of the high price which it thinks labor receives because of the bills it has to pay, not knowing that the profits go to the employer alone. When questioned on this matter the employer's answer is that he creates the opportunity for wage earners

to labor, and so informs us (as placidly as if he controlled the whole planetary system) of his terms for us to accept or reject.

He is unconscious of the fact that though he may plan to build intricate and beautiful mansions, execute drawings that present a beautiful aspect on paper, it is the effort of labor alone which makes all such schemes a reality. Let those efforts cease and he is powerless in his undertakings.

In the face of all this, the action of the union in seeking to establish a minimum wage is logical and just. Through its practical establishment a minimum average of efficiency will result as a consideration for the payment of such a wage.

The most useful and most righteous duty unionism has to perform is to help the least efficient to become more efficient, and to protect them during this progress. The more skilled and able should even look for more than they demand for their less favored brothers. This will help to make the enforcement of the scale more generally established.

A sincere, honest and industrious employe should never be dependent on the wage scale of any union, but should if possible receive more. The union should, however, insist that the lowest rate of pay to be considered fair for any craftsman who can secure work must be kept up to a decent standard of living.

Labor organizations who assume that the evolution of wages is the greatest possible advantage to their members must devote some little consideration to the development of those members by showing evidence that the unionist is competent and worth the scale.

Organization, a trade agreement embodying an apprenticeship system, and a minimum wage, are, in brief, the essentials to be acquired in our efforts to secure more humane living conditions for those who work for wages.

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The trades unions are doing more for the cause of temperance than any temperance society or any other purely benevolent organization.



# The Carpenter

## LEGISLATION AND THE INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM.

(By Rev. J. H. Barnett.)



**M**R. GEORGE C. Holt, a New York lawyer, comes forward with the following solution of the industrial problem:

“A court should be appointed to which labor controversies could be taken. It should be a court to which the parties could voluntarily submit controversies for arbitration, but it should also be a court into which either party could, if necessary, compel the other to come, like any other court of justice.”

I take it that Mr. Holt looks upon the symptoms as the disease, when the fact is that the remedy which he offers, force or coercion, is but an expression of the diseased condition of the entire social fabric, and is merely transferring the controversy from the active participants in the industrial problem to a third party—government.

The problem to my mind is one of getting all men to stand on the broad plane of brotherhood. The lack of this spirit is the cause of all our social disturbances, and is the direct outcome of the spirit of selfishness which controls the hearts of men. This causes them to allow false ideas of self-interest to dictate their actions, thus bringing on the controversies which disturb the industries of the country. This being the case, I must say that Mr. Holt's solution will never solve the problem. Legislation will never solve the problem.

(1) Because, as we have stated, the problem is the direct result of human selfishness.

(2) We have to contend with legislative and judicial corruption.

(3) As long as humanity is controlled by selfishness we shall have legislative and judicial corruption.

(4) Legislation may restrain evil for a time, but it can not eradicate human selfishness.

(5) Selfishness is an internal disease that will not respond to external treatment; legislation is an external treatment; therefore, legislation can not effect a cure.

(6) The problem will never be solved until human selfishness is a thing of the past; legislation can never bring this to pass; therefore, legislation can not solve the problem.

The means suggested by Mr. Holt may bring temporary respite, but, like the pent-up waters of the flood, the controversy will again break forth where least expected, carrying destruction with it. At the best, legislation is but a make-shift. Do not think that I am opposed to legislation, or even that I think that we should not work for it. Let us use it to fill up the gap, but let our most earnest, insistent efforts be used to bring a permanent solution to the problem.

This can only be done as we come under the influence and absorb the teachings and life of the lowly Carpenter of Nazareth. He shows us that as we come into close communion with God, our hearts shall become so filled with the spirit of love—or good will to others—that selfishness has no room in the life. He shows us that there is a higher standard of success than mere accumulation of wealth and power, in His refusal of them when offered to Him. (Matt., iv, 1-11.) He shows us that true success consists in building true manhood and womanhood. What more can we say than to point you to this Christ life of self-sacrifice, of loving service, of adherence to the highest impulses of the soul even unto death, and assure you that it is this Christ life exalted in the lives of men—be they capitalists, trades unionists or non-unionists—that shall eventually bring harmony and peace not only in the individual life, but also into the industrial world, thus solving the problem that is now vexing us. The problem will never be solved until men as individuals enter into right relations with God. Men can not be in right relations with God unless they are in right relations with each other, and when this happens we will find that we have no industrial problem.

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## SOME GOOD ADVICE.

(By John H. McLean.)



JOHN H. McLEAN, one of the carpenters' business agents of Newark, N. J., delivered an eloquent address recently, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of Local Union No. 119 of Newark. In the course of his remarks he said:

"We have in this city today a strong organization of carpenters, and are enjoying the benefits of an eight-hour workday. If we did not have a carpenters' union you may be sure of one thing—that you would be working more than eight hours and not receiving the wages you now do. When we come to look back twenty or twenty-five years it is surprising to note the progress we have made. At that time there were fairly good organizations in the larger cities, but in the country towns the trade was not organized. Immigration from the old countries of Europe was nothing compared to what it is today, and the men of our trade who did come here were from countries where there were trade unions, and in a great many cases the immigrants were good trade unionists. The organizer of those days found it hard work to form unions with our American people, as a great many of our native-born citizens looked upon the trade union movement as a foreign institution, but conditions have changed at the present time. Our American people today believe in a trade union movement, and the immigrants who are coming to this country today from Europe know little or nothing of the movement, and they are coming by the shipload.

"Last year 13,000 skilled mechanics arrived in the port of New York. A great number of them did not have money enough to carry them past Newark, and we certainly got our share of them. Please listen to the figures for May, June and July, 1905, of alien arrivals at the port of New York, when all records were broken by the enormous figures of 294,381—about

the entire population of Newark. The largest contingent of immigrants as usual comes from South Italy—95,025, or 32 per cent. of the total. Polish immigration assumes the second place with 33,438 arrivals. The Germans have 20,904, while the Hebrews have 17,295.

"With these awful conditions staring us in the face we must do something if we intend to keep present wages and hours; in fact, we must get busy if we expect our unions to exist in the future under those conditions. Fault-finding and criticising is a very easy method of disposing of the subject. Telling each other what should be done is another simple matter, but none of those things will prevent the dangers that threaten our interests from taking effect.

"Let me suggest a plan in the hope that the old veteran union, No. 119, will adopt it and become the leader in protecting our trade in the future.

"First—Establish an examining board, such as the plumbers have in this city. Send all candidates for membership before this board. If they can pass the examination give them a union card and put their names on the books of the United Brotherhood. If they fail to pass send them to dig ditches or hoe potatoes.

"Second—Send out your business agents and organizers on the highways and byways where carpenters are employed and ask them to come in under the broad plan provided for in our general laws.

"We know no color, caste, creed or nationality, which means the brotherhood of man. Adopt the old battle cry of the Knights of Labor—educate and agitate, agitate and educate. My friends, if you want to keep our United Brotherhood for the future you must teach the poor foreigner who is working at our trade (and certainly here to stay) the trade union ideas. You must educate and elevate him if you want to lift yourself up; if not you will go down to his level as sure as the sun will rise tomorrow. But when you teach him teach him along correct lines.

"Third—Remember your obligation. Remember the promise you took when you



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became a member of this great organization, to obey the will of the majority. Sink your little selfish interests and protect our United Brotherhood from the fate of other organizations in the past. All of them were destroyed from the inside, and not by the employing classes. They were destroyed because of selfishness, personal ambition, which has been the curse of the trade union movement. In the name of justice and for the sake of the carpenters of the future let us keep away from that evil.

“Last, but not least, stop paying rent.

Let us own our headquarters and the hall where our local unions meet. Local Union No. 119 has been paying rent for twenty long years. If you will figure it up at \$10 per month, with interest, you will easily see that enough money has been spent to have built a magnificent headquarters for the carpenters of this city. It is strange how the members of the building trades build beautiful homes and halls for others, and, to use the language of one of the brothers of 119, have a ‘slaughter house’ for headquarters.”

---

## EDUCATING HOME.

(By John B. Powell.)



THE old year's holidays had come and gone, and a New Year was at our doors, and quite freely we lent our minds to considering what resolutions we should form and adopt. Every one of us had been prudent in saving some of our earnings to have what we might call our own.

The subject of discussion was “The Condition of Ourselves as Workmen.” Every one had his trade or his profession, still, in the main there was one decision which received a unanimous vote—that there was no cause nor reason why the wage earner should cease his efforts to obtain higher recognition of his skill as a mechanic, better pay for that skill, and more power over capital's insatiate exactions upon his time and work and its determination to make the workman, skilled or common, its unnatural slave.

The proposition that, however, was warmest, though the whole discussion was calm and considerate, was, that the laborer, regardless of his trade, occupation, calling or profession, should make his home as happy and entertaining as his means could possibly afford. And, next, to store his mind with information and knowledge that would enable him to bravely, fearlessly and intelligently battle with greedy, aggressive capital, which, in the hands of a tryant, is degrading and enslaving labor.

Money is never absolutely necessary to make the workingman's home one of comfort and contentment, but it is only fair, reasonable and just that he be paid an amount that will provide him with, not the luxuries nor yet the mere necessities of life, but surely all that is needed to provide him with a healthy, comfortable home and to enjoy pleasing conditions.

One of the party said that while his home was not one of luxury, it was bright, pleasing and comfortable. It was a cottage having only a parlor, dining room, bedroom, kitchen and a “den,” off which was the bath, lavatory and closet. In the northeast corner of the dining room sat his desk—roll-top—with two upper shelves holding text or reference books which he used in his mental, mechanical and literary work. At the window on the right of his desk were urns, pots and hanging baskets well filled with plants, vines and mosses, every one of which was smiled upon by the sun from the south most part of the day. Tilting his reclining chair backward, he could look into his parlor on his left. In winter his eyes took an occasional rest from blue prints, drawings, specifications and manuscripts, or whatever or whichever was engaging his attention. His glance ran to a bright fire in the anthracite heater. The red mica was a pleasing picture to his eye—an inspiration to his mind—yet the picture was neither so cheerful nor inspiring as the voice that was singing some of the old, old songs, none of which had lost

# The Carpenter

its charm because of age or of simplicity of melody, and it was even sweeter and more melodious than when it belonged to a "Miss" and he was a "beardless boy" with thoughts in his mind—well, perhaps you have had or are having or may have similar trends in your life—for the voice that was sending its sweetness throughout his humble home was his cheerful, loving wife.

Now and then the scene changed, and his thoughts were interrupted by the touch of soft fingers running rapidly, regularly and rhythmically over piano keys, which seemed to keep in harmony with the symphony of his thoughts. Then there came a stillness in the parlor, while at his feet a pin might have been heard to drop. But neither quiet signified the parlor occupant nor the writer at his desk was yielding to drowsy nature. One was reading again and again the soft reflections of the soulful editor of *The Carpenter* regarding the vital question, "Is Life Worth the Living?" and the other was giving rein to a train of thoughts pertaining to the welfare and happiness of his fellowman—particularly him who labors day after day to maintain his industry, integrity and a comfortable home.

The wife did not mind rising at 6 o'clock in the morning; that had become a habit with her more punctual than any alarm clock, though there was one on the sideboard in the dining room. At six twenty he heard her call, "Breakfast is ready, Will," and knew that he had just fifteen minutes to eat his morning meal and twenty-five more in which to report for duty. There was no thought about his hat, coat or well-filled dinner basket—all were ready, for the wife had made calculations to an exactness. The good-bye was said; he left on time, reported on time and worked cheerfully all day, knowing he had left at home a cheerful, painstaking angel of a woman whose house he would find in trim order, and who would greet him with a smile of welcome upon his return. Was he disappointed? No, never, unless ill health or some unforeseen accident or incident had come to interfere with well-laid plans.

When it was summertime and the days lengthened out long after the sun had set,

the evening meal was early, and it saw two happy souls lingering at its bountiful board in pleasant discussion. And when the meal was over, the table cleared and the dishes shelved, there was a resort to the porch, where the discussion went on with interest to its participants. Nor did the chat end there; it was still a theme, and it kept both minds and tongues busy till nature again presented her demands for rest. But summer or winter, the even tenor of their minds moved on and moved smoothly every evening till lips began to slowly cease their labor and eyes to blink and wink and wait for nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep.

Do not say that this is sketching from fancy, for it is all real; the background is here and may be seen as you run reading these lines. You might have seen the man as an apprentice, then as a journeyman and later as a master at his trade, in either state acquiring all possible information and knowledge that might make him a more skillful and successful workman than he was, and he certainly was one of the best.

You know as well as I do that colleges do not educate sufficiently to bring success to those whom the hoof of capital falls heaviest upon—the workingman—he must learn by toil and study and gain the practical in whatever trade, profession, business or calling inclination has led or may lead him to, and you have found that the downward and the upward motion of the saw must be steady and straight, that the plane must move forward or backward regularly and rapidly, and that the nail must be hit fairly on the head—in brief, you must do as the great Napoleon directed his soldiers to do, if they would gain the battle—"Go forward."

Don't you realize that you are losing in the run after success if you are not posting yourself on matters which relate to your trade or your business? It is facetious but wise to say: "Never sit down in the meadow and wait for the cow to back up and be milked. Go after the cow." And you realize, also, that, while there are many matters useful in interchange, no man can really be a jack of all trades and master of every one. The horseshoer or blacksmith can hardly be



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trusted to repair so delicate an instrument as a timepiece—not any more than a carpenter can reasonably be expected to skilfully follow his trade and as skilfully and as safely handle the throttle of the powerful engines of railway travel unless he has become a master of his trade and an expert at the profession.

Capital does not control the knowledge in the world nor all the teachers in the world. True, capital has an advantage in that it can purchase great quantities of books and other reading matter and thus shelve its libraries with the widest possible range of literature. Can the workman be so fortunate? No. But he can and should avail himself of mediums which the Croesus look not at—the literature of his trade. Mine has been the privilege to scan great libraries, aye, of millionaires, but rarely have I found among them the tomes which carry to the mind that liberality of thought that deals with the working interests of the working class.

Was it strange that I marveled not at the avarice and greed, the impartiality and bias of the moneyed mind when I found it rejected literature which calmly and considerately treated the cause of the working people, and, frankly, I can find no cause nor reason for such narrow sentiment. Besides, it plainly gives incontrovertible evidence of unfriendliness to the labor cause, and naturally there came a regret that the laborer was forced to fight his battles of self-protection by the power of an insistent and persistent tongue, and the magazines, journals and literature published in his behalf.

But I rejoice, and, in the language of the "lodge men," you may "inquire the cause." "Well," I answer, "I am convinced that life is worth the living, and that Brother Duffy was and is right in saying we can make it worth the living if we make home intellectually entertaining. More than this, honor falls to the workingman—the wage earner, in the comparison between the man who reads up and well, calmly and considerately literature that champions his cause and the man who shapes his mind and his actions to serve his selfish ends.

"Here," I continue, "is truth, pure and

simple," and I quote you from a well-known labor monthly, which should be in the hands of every workman—indeed, in the library of every home, whether that home supports a splendid library of innumerable volumes or only a "shelf over the mantelpiece."

"There is to be found," says the excerpt, "in our official journal good, sound reading matter for all classes, from the learned and unlearned, from the man of millions to the one with meager purse strings, from the man occupying the highest office in the land to the one holding the humblest position in life, for men and for women, because the reading matter, as contained in the various articles, proves conclusively that the different writers are people whose thoughts and ideas are not formed from a mere glance of things, but give evidence that their souls have penetrated to the bottom of their subject."

This, my brothers, is just what helps to make your home happy, and, surely, if the readers of any magazine, such as *The Carpenter*—able in its special field—do not find entertainment for the mind, I must marvel at their neglect.

Have I tired you? I hope not; but I know at least one home which is all the happier because it reads *The Carpenter*, which, it does not hesitate to say, is artistic in design, arrangement and construction, while the style of its writers is as beautiful as the instruction and enlightenment of their subjects is valuable.

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Among ignorant persons there is a belief that architects are useless—that a builder is enough of an architect for all practical purposes. There was a case heard not very long ago, in which an architect was cross-examined by counsel in this way: "You are a builder, I believe?" "No, an architect." "Builder or architect, architect or builder, it is much the same thing, isn't it?" "No, not at all." "What is the difference?" The architect explained what the difference was, and counsel added: "Oh, very well, that will do. And now after your very ingenious distinction without a difference, who was the architect of the Tower of Babel?" The architect smiled. "There was not one," he answered, "hence the confusion."—National Builder.

## IS IMMIGRATION A MENACE TO OUR REPUBLIC?

(By J. O. Carson.)



IS IMMIGRATION a menace to our republic?" That is the very vital, important and present question which is agitating the minds of all, whether naturalized or native-born citizens. It is a question, too, which should have thoughtful consideration at the hands of the mechanics, as very few millionaires immigrate here—generally it is the "poor devil" with barely enough in his pockets to pay steerage fare, who is ignorant of our ways, customs and habits, but who expects to become a multi-millionaire or at least a millionaire in a few years.

Is foreign immigration making skilled labor cheaper, taking the increased cost of commodities into consideration, or is it causing less display of skill, and, in consequence, causing cheaper and inferior work to be turned out by the American manufacturer?

Since the year of 1820, statistics compiled by the "Bureau of Immigration" show that over 23,000,000 aliens have set foot on American soil, and of this number, 3,832,577 have immigrated during the last five years. Within the year closing June 30, 1,026,000. Just think of it! Nearly 4,000,000 during the last five of eighty-five years. Notice the enormous proportional increase.

To tabulate it shows as follows,

1901.....	487,918
1902.....	648,743
1903.....	857,046
1904.....	812,870
1905.....	1,026,000

Immigration has taken a tremendous jump during the last decade. Caused no doubt by the ease an alien can enter; again, by the help given them by corporations, who have paid their fare (steerage), and with whom many had already signed alleged contracts, at a sum, in many instances, less than \$1.25 per day, a fabulous amount to the poor, ignorant immigrant, yet not enough to buy bare necessities in this country.

Immigration stock is what we need to

help develop the resources of our country, but it is the class and character we are receiving that is causing, and should cause, so much concern and disquietude to the well wishers of the republic.

Out of 493,859 arriving at Ellis Island (the Northern port) for the ten months ending April 30, 1905, 90,328 were recruited from Italy; and no less than 257,000 from Eastern Europe and Asia Minor. Commissioner - General Sargent shows in reports made that the Slavs are now far outstripping all other races in their rush for the new world. The Teutonic race comes second, the Iberic or Latin races third and the Celtic a very poor fourth.

From one-half to two-thirds of the total stream is now composed of Russians, most of them being Hebrews of the Jewish Pale, Austro-Hungarians, Calabrian Italians.

The number of illiterants was enormous; during the year 1904 the records show over 50 per cent. according to their own statements; not one-tenth were skilled laborers; most of them being laborers with the pick and shovel; or, in the case of females, servants. In fact, practically all aliens who are now coming to us from Eastern Europe are recruited from the peasantry, the most backward and unenlightened of all the civilized world.

Our immigration at the present time is to a great extent a forced one, and the necessary push comes from the outside; each alien is a source of revenue to the go-between of the steamship and railroad company in his native town; to the town contractor, who enters into an illegal agreement with some of the employment agencies at one of the disembarkation ports to supply so many laborers per annum; to the general agents of the steamship and transportation companies, drumming up trade throughout Europe and to the companies themselves, who are now doing over a \$50,000,000 business yearly; to the employment agency, contractor or padrone in America; and lastly to the great corporation, manufacturing and engineering firms who hire these unskilled laborers at the lowest possible wage.



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When the steerage fare across the Atlantic is so cheap; when such powerful and soulless influences are at work; when so much damnable cunning, deceit and criminal ability is used, is it any wonder that the most depraved, ignorant, vicious, pauperized and undesirable element of the European countries are being wrenched from their hovels, and in many cases from the alms-houses by the continental poor-law boards, steamship agents, representatives of big corporations, and sent here to be housed in tenements reeking in vermin and filth.

Fraud, too, plays a most important part in this unwholesome, undesirable and unassimilable element of immigration. In many cases by forged or fraudulently substituted American naturalization papers. This has developed into a lucrative and well-established business in Italy, Russia and the Levant. To sum it up the greed for gold is the prompter for this most odious and nauseating immigration traffic.

This is not the fault of our inspectors; they do the best possible under existing laws. What we need is more stringent immigration laws; more uniform naturalization papers, as the present system of allowing State and county courts, etc., etc.,

to hand out any old kind of a paper indicating naturalization, is working a great harm to our republic.

Devise ways and means through Congress to make our State laws more uniform, adopt a uniform naturalization paper, and make up a uniform list of questions to be asked each applicant for "first papers." Allow only a few courts, and those of the highest order, to admit a man to citizenship and right of suffrage.

I only hope that the coming session of Congress will take up this question of "Foreign Immigration" and if no new laws are enacted, at least amend the existing laws to such an extent that they will materially lessen the flood to this country for a time at least.

Another question that confronts the large centers of population, is how to get rid of, or properly house this great, growing and festering crowd of unassimilable and undesirable aliens who are so thickly congested in such places.

These are questions of vital importance to this republic, and demand the earnest, thoughtful and considerate attention of the public in general, and the wage workers in particular.

## AN EMPTY TREASURY IS DANGEROUS.

(By Frank Duffy.)



ANY labor unions have but scant resources; or, in other words, their funds are very meager, their treasuries often bordering on emptiness. One of the most difficult matters in the labor movement is to prove to the rank and file the necessity of paying higher dues to their union, and an "increased tax" to their national headquarters. Invariably we are told that it is not necessary. Yet, benefits by the score are wanted, voted for, and, in many instances, demanded, but the idea of making preparations to meet such demands is not thought of.

If sick, death and disability claims are not paid; organizers supplied, lawsuits de-

fended, and strikes and lockouts supported, fault is immediately found, and yet, in the majority of instances, the fault lies with the members themselves. They don't prepare for the "rainy day;" they live in the present, forget the past and let the future take care of itself.

During the last quarter of a century the paths of the labor movement have been strewn with the "wrecks" of labor organizations, brought about mainly by the selfishness, carelessness and want of forethought of the members in not supplying the "necessary funds" to "run business in a business manner." It was a case of "want too much from the Union," and "give nothing in return."

There is not a man working at any organized branch of labor but knows that he is receiving from fifty cents to one

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dollar per day more now than he did before his organization came into existence, and yet it is next to an impossibility to get that same man to pay anything in support of the organization that increased his wages, reduced his hours of toil, and made agreements for him under which to work.

It is indeed strange that men should show so much indifference to the union in return for the benefits they receive from it. What has been the cause of so many failures in the past, in the efforts of the the trade unions to enforce "justice," resist "oppression," to gain better working conditions, an eight-hour day and a living wage? The answer is easily found—"AN EMPTY TREASURY!"

Strikes have been declared in the past by organizations with bankrupt treasuries, and although advised, under such conditions, to desist from such action, these same organizations went blindly on, depending for success on whatever assistance they might get from sister organizations. But when "financial aid" was not forthcoming and when "failure" was their lot they raved and raged against the other trades unions for their indifference and meanness in not supporting them substantially, when, in fact, they were to blame themselves for not providing in time.

The strength of the trades union is not in its membership—it is in its treasury. If you have the "sinews of war" to fight with, you are not afraid to enter into battle, for the fight is already half won. The great danger to the promotion and well-being of our labor unions is want of funds.

In order, therefore, to prevent our organizations from going to pieces, we should immediately set to work and devise ways and means to establish good, sound, substantial "defense funds." Every national and international union should have at least one million dollars in reserve, and be in a position at all times to protect their members through all the vicissitudes of life.

Local unions should see to it that their funds are jealously guarded, so that when the "day of trouble" comes they may be in a position to take care of their interests. This is the only way success can be achieved. The matter rests with the members themselves, whether they make the union a "success" or not. The English trades unions have from one to six million dollars each in their treasuries, while the American trades unions are practically penniless, and yet the wages of the American artisan are far higher than those of his English cousin.

How is this state of affairs accounted for? The English "trades unionists" have gone through the "fight" for years and years. Yes, for centuries, and they know the value of a good "sound treasury." They are willing to contribute liberally to it, for they know that is their only salvation.

Not until we have been whipped into submission and driven back to work under the employers' terms will we realize the necessity of contributing willingly to the support of our unions.

Let us hope that day will never come, but let us prepare now, so that if it does come, we will be able to meet it.

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### EMANCIPATION.

(The author of this poem passed away a few years ago—"Gone in the morning and there was no night there.")

Why be afraid of Death, as though your life were breath?

Death but anoints your eyes with clay. O glad surprise!

Why should you be forlorn? Death only husks the corn.

Why should you fear to meet the thresher of the wheat?

Is sleep a thing to dread? Yet, sleeping you are dead

Till you awake and rise here—or beyond the skies.

Why should it be a wrench to leave your wooden bench,

Why not with happy shout run home when school is out?

The dear ones left behind! O foolish one and blind—

A day, and you will meet—a night and you will greet!

This is the death of Death, to breathe away a breath

And know the end of strife and taste the deathless life,

And joy without a fear, and smile without a tear,

And work, nor care, nor rest and find the last the best.

M. P. Babcock.



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## THE BEAUTY OF HARMONY.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

"Peace on earth good will toward men."  
The season of good cheer has come again.



UNIONISM has gone through another successful year, notwithstanding strenuous opposition from counter organizations of monopoly. The holiday season brings a suspension of hostilities, while capital and labor practically wish each other a merry Christmas. Capital and labor, the two indispensable forces of industrial economy, are at discord with each other, but the message of the herald angels, "Peace on earth, good will to men," finds an unspoken response in the hearts of all classes.

The despotism of capital and the growth and power of labor's organization are the two greatest opposing elements of modern effort. This is an age of unionism. The masses have progressed from a state of passive submission to a position of active and determined resistance.

Labor is irritated and discontented with unjust and overbearing conditions, and capital, denying the injustice of its methods, contends for supremacy in the unequal co-partnership the two powers must preserve.

Without harmony these mighty principals in the great industrial problem can not hope for social and economic improvement.

The greatest good to humanity must result from harmony, and incalculable evil lurks in the latent fires of discord.

There are vital issues to be settled between capital and labor.

Capital eagerly watches for signs of dissension among the various labor organizations. The strongest ally that monopoly can secure for making sure of victory over labor and for working toward the destruction of unionism is strife among the labor unions.

Family quarrels will hurt the cause. Unionism is a large family and steadily increasing, and danger lies in discord between the various organizations. Monopoly

is not only a menace to public interests generally, but it is the foe of unionism first, last and always. The principles are practically the same in all labor unions and the strength of union must oppose one common tyrant. All labor serves one oppressive master, and the same galling chains that bind one line of labor hold every other line of work in the same bondage. To break those shackles unionism requires all her strength, and harmony is necessary.

The absolutism of capital has become intolerable to labor, until, on a protective basis, unionism has spread all over the world and comprises a membership from all lines of labor.

Harmony is desirable, and family feuds are to be avoided. Let one labor organization be injured or crippled and unionism as a whole feels the effect of defeat. Capital scores a victory. The assertion is made that money rules the world and nothing can ever wrest the golden scepter from capitalistic power. Unionism is educating the masses in their self-interest, and through its teachings the people arise in the might of new-found moral purpose to at least control their own affairs.

Union is teaching workmen to concentrate every effort to organize all lines of wage labor, and the movement tends toward improved conditions for the masses. The employers' association poses as a loyal advocate of liberty. It carries its creed into effect by claiming every right for the employer that is denied to the employe, and in seeking every possible advantage in its relations with the laborer.

The only right its personal liberty gives the toiler is to humbly accept a job when offered at whatever pay the employer decides to allow, work as many hours a day as the employer requires; be discharged at any time without a day's notice, and work as the employer says, and keep his mouth shut about organization. The forces opposing organized labor fight hard for the open shop, and illustrate their policy of one-sided liberty at every opportunity. Labor demands more leisure and capital

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opposes all progress toward the eight-hour basis.

The old accusation is that more leisure is not essential to the workingman's improvement, because the additional leisure is spent rather to demoralize than to uplift. Capital claims the eight-hour system is good only in theory, but would prove a failure in practice, as nine-tenths of the laboring class of men would spend such added leisure around the grog shops.

We may not criticise the class who have more leisure than labor, but can only wonder if the proportion of inebriates is greater among the poor than among the rich. Perhaps the man drunk on champagne would save his workmen from the folly and degradation of getting drunk on booze. Labor should appreciate capital's motive for preferring long hours. If many industries in this country have established

the eight-hour rule successfully, why should not all mechanics the world over progress to this aim?

Unionism is for improvement, and the eight-hour system will yet become the rule for mechanics in every line.

"The world rolls freedom's radiant way

And ripens with her sorrow;

Keep heart! who bear the cross today

Shall wear the crown tomorrow!"

Whatever industrial conditions may exist, Christmas cheer calls forth sympathy and kindness. "Peace on earth and good will" reign for a brief season. May labor and capital soon realize the beauty of harmony;

And may the New Year with us find  
Sweet brotherhood among mankind;

For saint and sinner, friend and foe

As far as kindness may go,

We wish a happy New Year.

## THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

(By Colin McKay.)



REVOLUTION, fraught with more momentous consequences than that going on in Russia, is undoubtedly in progress in this country, though, owing to the flexible character of our institutions, the readiness with which we adapt our views and habits to changing conditions we hardly realize what is going on around us and in us. The march of industry, of commerce, of culture, is changing all our conceptions of life, as well as re-creating the very conditions of life itself. In all departments of life, industrial, social, religious, we are breaking with old traditions, old ideals, old principles, and casting about for new and better ones; or at least seeking to re-interpret the old ones in accordance with our increasing knowledge of the changing phenomena of life. All institutions, ideas, beliefs, are in a state of flux; society is in a ferment; the time is full of unrest, doubts, aspirations.

When Darwin published his famous hypothesis of the origin of the species, he led us into a bewildering wilderness. The

theory of evolution as interpreted by Darwin was accepted more readily in the new than in the old world—partly because the people were living more or less in accordance with the more important principles of the struggle for existence—partly because it seemed to justify their colossal egotism. But for all that our religious convictions, though badly enough shaken, still retained sufficient vitality to make us recognize that we would only stultify ourselves morally if we tried to justify our conduct in good set terms. Consequently we have had two systems running side by side; the code of practice which is based on the plain principles of egotism, and the code we profess to believe in, which is altruistic, and, in the view of many good people, impractical. If we turn from our morality to our political and social relations we find a corresponding chaos—a similar clash between our professions and practices. Capitalists decry paternalism, praise individuality and self-reliance, yet lobby for high tariffs, purchase franchises and fatten on special privileges. If a man appropriates a railway we send him to the Senate; if he an-



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nexes a loaf of bread we send him to another State institution. We boast of our political liberties, of the virtues of democracy, and allow corrupt bosses to rule over us. On proper occasions we exalt in spread-eagle speeches our great and glorious country to the skies, and in the goodness of our hearts generously hand it over to the plunderer and the parasite—and make life harder for our children. Now and then we have a spasm of outraged dignity and raise hail Columbia over our violated rights, but it seldom has occurred to us that the best way to protect our rights is to attend to our duties as citizens, as trade unionists, as members of the human family.

But, fortunately, there are signs that we are at last marching out of the wilderness—that we are getting ashamed of the hiatus between our professions and practices. We are beginning to think that moral principles should be applied to politics and business—to all the relations of life. We have come to realize that Darwinism is not the last word human intelligence has to say on the relations of men—that combination is taking the place of competition. A few years ago practical exponents of Darwinism like Rockefeller and Morgan were held up as examples to the youth of the land, but today a good many people are inclined to consider them rather undesirable types of the survival of the slickest, and the methods by which they survived somewhat shocking, to say the least. And many other old idols have fallen from their pedestals.

The government is intervening more and more in the domain of private enterprise, and very few of us are now disposed to question its right or its duty to do so. A decade or so ago municipalities bartered for a mess of pottage privileges which entailed burdens upon generations unborn and nobody thought it wrong; now municipalities realize their folly, and are trying to regain control of their street-using franchises. Unrestricted competition immolates itself upon the altar of greed, and the trust rises phoenix-like from its ashes. "Big business men" have, as Lincoln Steffens shows, gone into politics, and unless the government is to be regulated in the interest of the few, the people must

go into politics and see that the government regulates the big businesses in the interests of the people.

As with our moral and political opinions, so with our social theories, there has been a great change. Little as we like the tactics of some of the socialist organizations, we are disposed to admit that their principles are worthy of consideration—that government ownership of the means of production has less terrors for us than plutocratic ownership. We are beginning to think that the keen and astute individual is no better than his duller but hardworking neighbor, except by virtue of that trick of intellect that enables the one to beat the other, and we are asking ourselves why we allow the sharper intellect to oppress the duller or more honest, when we do not permit a man to take advantage of his physical strength to abuse his weaker brethren. According to the Darwinian theory a man may be justified in employing his superior gifts to get the better of his fellows, but the moral revolution going on around us is convincing us that a man's gifts, so far from giving him abnormal rights to the treasures of the earth, impose on him extra responsibility—the obligation to give better service than the man of ordinary endowments. A few years ago we were content with our Bills of Rights and our Declarations of Independence; now we are beginning to think we need a Bill of Duties, and a Declaration of Interdependence.

After forty years in the wilderness of Darwinism, in the chaos of unrestricted competition among men, we are approaching the Promised Land, where the principles of Christianity, of trade unionism, will prevail. Society is consciously reconstructing itself upon the principles of Christianity interpreted in accordance with modern conditions; and reconstructing itself, too, largely through the medium, the agency, of trade unionism. While the church still preaches the negative, the individualistic, side of Christianity, trade unionism has adopted as a working basis its positive and co-operative principles, and is trying to apply those principles to the affairs of the workaday world—to realize the dream of the brotherhood of man. Some years ago trade

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unionism was mainly concerned with the wage question, but now its interests are as broad as humanity; its purposes, not only the advancement of wages, but the promotion of the social welfare of its members and of all the people. While trade unions may not be responsible for the revolution going on around us, they enable society to cast off its outworn individualistic integument by slow and orderly processes, without dislocation, bloodshed, or anarchy. The plutocracy would probably have performed the feat of the calf with unlimited quantities of rope and plunged society into anarchy some time ago, if it had not

been for the controlling influence of trade unionism. But while the plutocracy has not provoked an upheaval of the masses, while its power may at present appear greater than ever before, still the whole fabric of plutocracy is tottering before the march of events—before the revolutionary changes going on around us. And what makes our revolution historically unique, what gives it its distinctive moral character, is that while all other revolutions only resulted in a recognition of the rights of man, our revolution is bringing home to us a recognition of the duties of man.

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### THE PERSONAL ELEMENT IN THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)



It was my privilege to attend practically every session of the American Federation of Labor Convention which was recently held in Pittsburg. The convention was remarkable for many things, but I want to confine myself to the personal side of the meeting, principally because the average delegate will hardly report upon this phase of the convention.

The first impression that an outsider got as he looked upon the four hundred delegates was their seriousness of purpose. It was an audience that would not be trifled with. They had evidently come there for business. Throughout the convention there seemed to be a keen appreciation of what was involved in the action of the delegates with reference to a particular resolution.

They were nearly all young men, but they were wise beyond their years in the practical things of life. "Executive ability" was plainly written upon their faces. Put to commercial uses, there is little doubt that their talents would have brought them incomes which would have exceeded their present rewards. It was surprising, at first, to note that the unskilled workmen had sent as delegates some of the best

orators that were listened to on the floor of the convention. But practically every international sent a strong team, among whom there was found at least one man who could ably champion the interests of his union.

Few questions could have been presented which would not have had an intelligent consideration. The breadth of information of these delegates was a source of constant surprise. Not only on problems that had to do directly with the labor question, but such as had only the remotest bearing upon it, were discussed with evident clearness and comprehension. There was a disposition to be absolutely fair, no matter how unpopular the speaker or the subject under consideration. Not once was a man howled down. It seemed to me that the delegates at times were really too patient. Never have I seen such a desire to give the other fellow a square deal. The man who produced the best argument won his case. It was quite apparent that politics had little to do with the decision of the delegates.

There wasn't a single so-called anarchistic appeal, nor was there anything that could be called un-American. The convention was not composed of "agitators of unrest." Most of the men were bona fide workmen.



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The hearty response to Mr. Gompers' message with reference to universal peace, and the important part which organized

labor must play in its consummation, indicated the feeling of brotherhood which lies deep in the hearts of the toilers.

## THE REAL MASTER BUILDER.

(By H. B. Moyer.)



HO is the real "master builder?" Is it the contractor who hires the men to erect the building, or the mechanic who does the work? The man of dollars has long ago laid claim to the title by forming what he is pleased to term, "The Master Builders' Association."

But is the capitalist the "master builder?" The question can not receive but a negative answer. Then, to whom does the title belong? Why, to the man who furnishes the brain, brawn and the working skill. THE UNION CARPENTER.

And why? you may ask. Because, in the first place, the union carpenter is the man who does the actual work. Give a union carpenter a set of plans, material for the work, and, with his kit of tools, he will construct anything from a shed to a modern sky-scraper. Nor does he need any assistance from the office—except on pay day. He has severed his apprenticeship and knows his business from "A to Z," or he wouldn't be a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

But, the contractor furnishes the money for the work, you say. So he does. But

the union man earned it for him by his skill and speed in the performance of his work.

Where would the so-called "master builder" be now if it were not for the skilled men of the different trades. How much money would he make on contracts if depending on the "non-union hatchet and saw men?" How many of these contractors could do actual carpentry work? The first two questions can be easily answered; the balance would be on the wrong side of the ledger and the boss would be out of business.

The third question I can not answer so readily, but I feel safe in stating that very few of these contractors who call themselves "master builders" could go out and do a day's work.

How did the contractor obtain the title of "master builder" then? No one seems to know. I guess he simply assumed it. But, after all, "what's in a name?"

The industrial world, our individual world, as well as the public at large, knows full well that the REAL MASTER BUILDER is the mechanic whose capabilities and power of discernment are of such a nature that he can take the blue prints, material for construction, and annihilate space, by erecting those lofty, soul-inspiring edifices found everywhere.

## THE LONG AGO.

(Eugene Field.)

There are no days like the good old days,  
The days when we were youthful!  
When humankind were pure of mind,  
And speech and deeds were truthful;  
Before a love for sordid gold  
Became man's ruling passion,  
And before each dame and maid became  
Slave to the tyrant fashion!

There are no girls like the good old girls—  
Against the world I'd stake 'em!  
As buxom and smart, and clean of heart  
As the Lord knew how to make 'em!  
They were rich in spirit and common sense,  
And plety all supportin';  
They could bake and brew, and had taught  
School, too,  
And they made such likely courtin'!

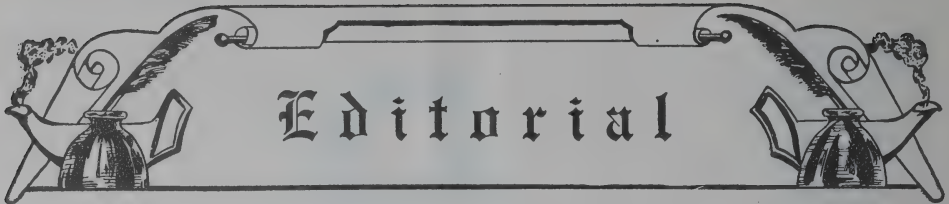
There are no boys like the good old boys—  
When we were boys together!  
When the grass was sweet to the brown, bare  
feet  
That dimpled the laughing heather;  
When the pewee sang to the summer dawn  
Of the bee in the billowy clover,  
Or down by the mill the whip-poor-will  
Echoed his night song over.

There is no love like the good old love—  
The love that mother gave us!  
We are old, old men, yet we pine again  
For that precious grace—God save us!  
So we dream and dream of the good old times,  
And our hearts grow tenderer, fonder,  
As those dear old dreams bring soothing  
gleams  
Of heaven away off yonder.



**THE REAL MASTER BUILDER.**  
(See article by H. B. Moyer.)





# The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF  
**The United Brotherhood  
of  
Carpenters and Joiners of America**

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**INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1906.**

A decision has recently been handed down by the New York court of appeals in the case of the Protective Coat Tailors and Pressers' Union vs. Moris and Louis Cohen, contracting tailors, which is of the greatest importance to the wage workers all through the country. In this case, which has been in the courts for the past four years, the New York court of appeals decides that contracts for the exclusive service of union men are not against public policy. The action practically declares the closed shop legal, reverses all decisions previously rendered to the contrary, which had become almost the settled law of the state.

The contract entered into in this case by the parties here above mentioned was signed by Jacobs, the plaintiff, the business agent of the union, and one of the Cohens. In it the Cohens agreed to employ none but mem-

bers of the union in good standing at union rates of wages and union hours. The Cohens gave a note of \$200, which was to be applied to liquidate any damages in case of a violation of the contract. The firm, however, broke its contract, declared for the open shop and employed non-union men. The action was then begun against them by the union for damages under the contract. The Cohens put in a general denial, and a specific denial was set up that the contract was against public policy and therefore illegal and void. It was held by the defense that it was a restraint of trade.

Justice Garretson, in special term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, sustained a demurrer made by the plaintiffs, holding the contract was legal. An appeal was then taken by the defendants to the appellate division. This was argued in June, 1904, but the decision was held until the following December, when the appellate division reversed the decision of Justice Garretson, holding that the contract was illegal, as the defendants claimed.

The case then went to the court of appeals and was argued in October. The court's decision was by a bare majority vote. The majority opinion of the court, written by Judge Gray, is concurred in by Chief Judge Cullen and Judges Haight and Werner. Judge Vann wrote the dissenting opinion, concurred in by Judge Bartless. Judge O'Brien, the seventh member of the court, was ill and absent when the case was decided.

In his dissenting opinion Judge Vann used all the well-known arguments set forth by the Post and Parry people, holding that the contract in question was a combination in the interest of monopoly to prevent the employment, as well as to compel the discharge of competent men who are willing to work. On these grounds he declares the agreement in this case as opposed to public policy and its purpose forbidden by both statute and the common law.

Judge Gray in his majority opinion says: "Whatever else may be said of it, this is the case of an agreement voluntarily made

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by an employer with his workmen which bound the latter to give their skilled services for a certain period of time upon certain conditions regulating the performance of the work to be done, and restricting the class of workmen who should be engaged upon it to such persons as were in affiliation with an association organized by the employer's workmen with reference to the carrying on of the very work.

"It would seem as though an employer should be unquestionably free to enter into such a contract with his workmen for the conduct of the business without its being deemed obnoxious upon any ground of public policy. If it might operate to prevent some persons from being employed by the firm, or, possibly, from remaining in the firm's employment, that is but an incidental feature. Its restrictions were not of an oppressive nature, operating generally in the community to prevent such craftsmen from obtaining employment and from earning their livelihood.

"It was but a private agreement between an employer and his employees concerning the conduct of the business for a year, and securing to the latter an absolute right to limit the class of their fellow workmen to those persons who should be in affiliation with an organization entered into with the design of protecting their interests in carrying on the work, as, indeed, the agreement recites.

"Nor does the answer aver that it was intended thereby to injure other workmen, or that it was made with a malicious motive to coerce any to their injury through their threatened deprivation of all opportunity of pursuing their lawful vocation. To coerce workmen to become members of the employees' organization through such a contract is not the allegation of something which the law will, necessarily, regard as contravening public policy. The allegation that its 'purposes are in restraint of trade,' or that 'they hamper and restrict the freedom of a citizen,' or 'that they are against public policy,' is the mere statement of a legal conclusion.

"The inviolability of the right of persons to freedom of action may well extend to any concert of action for legitimate ends, if consistent with the maintenance of law and order in the community and if not in-

terfering with the enjoyment and the exercise by others of their constitutional rights. Their right to combine and to co-operate for the promotion of such ends as the increase of wages, the curtailment of hours of labor, the regulation of their relations with their employer, or for the redress of a grievance is justifiable. Their combination is lawful when it does not extend so far as to inflict injury upon others, or to oppress and crush them by excluding them from all employment, unless gained through joining the labor organization or trades union. This we have decided, and this the law of the State sanctions.

"This contract was voluntarily entered into by the Cohens, and if it provided for the performance of the firm's work by those only who were accredited members, in good standing, of an organization of a class of working men whom they employed, were they not free to do so? If they regarded it as beneficial for themselves to do so (and such is a recital of the contract), does it lie in their mouths now to urge its illegality?

"That incidentally it might result in the discharge of some of those employed for failure to come into affiliation with their fellow workmen's organization or that it might prevent others from being engaged upon the work is neither something of which the employers may complain nor something with which public policy is concerned."

\* \* \*

We are pleased to state that in the course of the past month we have been requested to remove the names of two cities from the dull list in the journal. This is an occurrence so unusual that we can not pass it without particular comment. Almost as a rule, local unions are sending in "stay away" notices, asking the editor to place the name of their locality on the dull list, and after these requests are complied with no notification is sent us of the revival of business or improvement of trade conditions. This is certainly not in conformity with our obligation wherein we promise to use every honorable means to procure employment for brother members. We are fully aware that the influx of idle men to the Pacific Coast, stimulated by employers of cheap labor and unscrupulous speculators, should be discountenanced, or that a stay away notice from the fever districts of the South



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is justifiable. Still, the fact remains that many a brother could obtain employment in localities that appear in the dull list of the journal continuously for months and months, upon special request of the respective local unions.

To the local unions of Red Banks, N. J., and San Antonio, Tex., belongs the honor of being the only local unions within a year that notified us of changed conditions in their localities and requested us to strike their names from the dull list. They deserve credit for this action and we hope their example will be followed by all local unions now having the name of their locality on the dull list or who may hereafter request us to insert stay away notices in their behalf.

\* \* \*

On January 1, 1906, the new wage scale of the International Typographical Union, including the eight-hour work day for the book and job branch is to go into effect. The officers and members are determined to win the day and feel confident that by that time the men working in the strike shops, as well as many of the members of the employers' organization, will capitulate to the union. So far it has been impossible for the unfair employers to obtain efficient non-union help or to retain any competent printer in their shops. The various local unions are at this time voting on a proposition submitted to them by the Executive Council of the International Union, which calls for a 10 per cent. assessment to be paid by each member every week until the strike is won. The assessment proposition, which, as far as indications go, is enthusiastically received by the membership and will doubtlessly receive a tremendous majority vote, will give a new impetus to the strike movement.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters' share of the 4 cents assessment payable in four installments, levied by decision of the Pittsburgh convention of the A. F. of L. on all members of its affiliated unions, in support of the printers involved in the eight-hour struggle, has been paid by the General Office in a lump sum amounting to \$6,000.

\* \* \*

An amendment to the constitution of the State, empowering the Legislature to enact laws regulating the wages to be paid to and

the number of hours to be worked by all employes of the State, has been voted on and carried at the last election in the State of New York. It will be remembered that years ago, the New York State Legislature had, among other labor measures, passed a law providing that all persons employed by the State be paid the rate of wages prevailing in the respective localities and that through the efforts of the building trades, and especially the carpenters of New York, the term "prevailing" was interpreted as specifying the "union scale." In that meaning the law had been in operation for some time, until challenged and finally declared unconstitutional by the courts of the State as well as the United States Supreme Court. By the adoption of the amendment by the people of New York, labor organizations in the State are now given an opportunity to have this and similar laws re-enacted without fear of their again being called unconstitutional by the courts.

## Amendment to General Constitution.

Proposed by Local Union 183, Peoria, Ill.

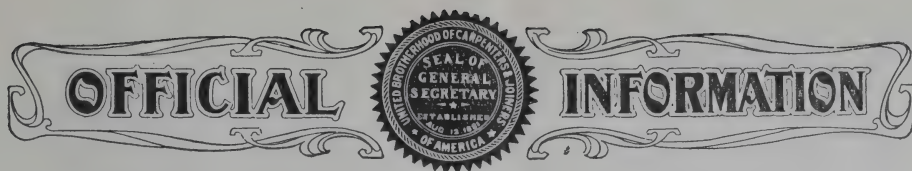
Sec. 114. A member of the U. B. taking out a clearance card before he is six months a member shall for the first deposit of clearance card, pay to the L. U. receiving the same, the sum of five dollars (\$5.00). Any subsequent transfer he may make, he shall not be subject to such charge for deposit of clearance card.

Reasons: According to the G. P.'s ruling, if a member transfers half a dozen times before he is six months a member, the local union receiving his clearance card is compelled under Sec. 114 of the general constitution, to collect the sum of \$5.00 for such transfer.

Two cases have arisen in our local union where Sec. 114, as interpreted by the G. P., has worked a hardship on the respective members. In one case a young Swede, unable to speak our language, thought best to go among those of his nationality, and having paid \$15.00 initiation fee as apprentice, also paid \$5.00 upon deposit of clearance card in another local union. Not meeting with desired success and his health failing, he returned here and paid another \$5.00 on deposit of clearance card.

Believing that Sec. 114 in its present reading is unjust we hope that the above amendment will be adopted or modified as it suggests itself to the G. E. B. and the membership of the U. B.

S. G. HUMPHREY,  
R. S. L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.



**GENERAL OFFICERS**  
of  
**THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD**  
of  
**CARPENTERS AND JOINERS**  
of **AMERICA**

---

General Office  
State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President  
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

General Secretary  
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

General Treasurer  
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First Vice-President  
T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

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H. C. FULLER, 1231 W. Woodard street, Denison, Tex.

General Executive Board  
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FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Secretary, P. O. Box 111, Tampa, Fla.

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P. H. MCCARTHY, Clunie Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

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**Reports of Delegates to A. F. of L. Convention.**

Pittsburg, Pa., November 29, 1905.

To the General Officers and General Executive Board of the U. B. of C. and J. of America:

Brothers—The Twenty-Fifth Annual Convention—or the Silver Jubilee Convention, as it is now called—of the American Federation of Labor, was called to order in the "Old City Hall," Pittsburg, Pa., at 10:30 a. m., Monday, November 13th, by President Samuel Gompers. The delegates representing the United Brotherhood were those regularly elected at our last convention, with

the exception of Brother Guerin, who was held at Rochester, N. Y., in that old injunction case against our local men there—Brother Guerin included. General President Huber filled the place made vacant by Brother Guerin's detention.

Mr. C. C. Douglas, a member of our organization, who is president of the Iron City Trades Council—the central labor organization of Pittsburg—welcomed the delegates on behalf of the organized wage workers of Allegheny county and Pittsburg. Mr. Drew, a bright young lawyer, on behalf of the mayor of the city, also welcomed the delegates, after which the convention got down to working order.

The Committee on Credentials reported as follows:

A protest was received from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners against the seating of Mr. John J. Joyce as delegate from the United Trades and Labor Council of Erie county, N. Y., until said council complies with Section 5, Article 7 of the constitution of the A. F. of L., which reads as follows:

"No organization or person that has seceded, or has been suspended, or expelled, by the American Federation of Labor, or by any national or international organization connected with the Federation shall, while under such penalty, be allowed representation or recognition in this Federation, or in any central body or international union connected with the American Federation of Labor, under the penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section."

It is alleged in the protest that Local No. 132 of Buffalo, N. Y., a subordinate union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, refused to abide by the laws of the Buffalo District Council, with which they were affiliated, and also refused to obey the instructions of General President Huber, and surrendered their charter on August 5 last, claiming that they would go it alone and independent of any national or international organization. It is further alleged that they procured a charter under the laws of the State of New York, and are affiliated with the United Trades and Labor Council of Erie County, N. Y., and are known as Wood Workers' Protective Union No. 1. It is further alleged that the Millwrights' Union No. 1, which is also affiliated with the United Trades and Labor Council of Erie County, N. Y., consists of fined and suspended members of the



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United Brotherhood, also in violation of the above section.

Your committee is of the opinion that the delegate should not be refused a seat, but we do recommend that this convention instruct the executive council to insist upon the Buffalo Trades and Labor Council enforcing Section 5, Article 4 of the constitution, if on investigation the facts are found to be true, as alleged.

This was satisfactory to us and the delegate was seated.

Out of the 316 delegates present, 190 represented national and international unions, with a voting power of 14,292. Twenty-three delegates represented State federations, with a voting power of twenty-three. Seventy-two delegates represented central bodies with seventy-two votes. Twenty-five delegates represented federal labor unions, with thirty-eight votes. Six fraternal delegates had three votes.

Total, 316 delegates, with 14,428 votes.

The delegates representing the United Brotherhood can not say that they did not get recognition at the hands of President Gompers. Every one of our delegates was appointed to do committee work of one kind or another. Delegate Swartz served on the Committee on Secretary's Report; Delegate Yarnell served on the Organization Committee; Delegate Zaring served on a special committee; Delegate Macfarlane served on the Committee on Education; Delegate Grimes served on the Resolution Committee; Delegate Huber served on a special committee; also on the Committee on Tuberculosis, and Delegate Duffy served on the Committee on Building Trades.

The report of President Gompers was a masterful one; in fact, every person present acknowledged it to be the best report ever made. It covered the entire labor movement in all its phases and dealt with each individual question or issue in an elaborate and exhaustive manner, bringing out the main points so clearly that they were easily grasped and immediately understood.

The Executive Council reported as follows on the controversy between the carpenters and the wood workers:

A number of controversies in different cities have arisen between the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. We have endeavored to faithfully carry out the decision and award of Umpire Downey in regard to the disputed jurisdic-

tion claims between these two organizations. We have endeavored to bring about some form of agreement or understanding whereby both organizations might be able to work along parallel lines in harmony and co-operation with each other. The United Brotherhood has declared that it can not and will not recognize the Downey award; the Amalgamated Wood Workers insist upon its enforcement.

This has led to intense bitter feeling and conflict.

The last convention instructed us to require both organizations to comply with the decision of the Boston Convention, or to stand suspended until the decision was complied with. The instruction, if carried out, would have worked the revocation of the United Brotherhood's charter. This, we felt, would neither accomplish the desired result, that is, compliance with the Boston convention's decision, accord the Wood Workers the rights to which they are entitled under the decision, nor would the interests of labor generally be served thereby.

Each organization has manifested extraordinary activity in the maintenance of its respective contention. Correspondence has been had with a view to bringing about a conference between the representatives of both organizations for the purpose of arriving at some agreement or understanding. Whether success will crown our efforts we are unable at this time to definitely report. Meanwhile, the entire subject matter is referred to the convention.

This matter was referred to the Grievance Committee for consideration.

Very few complaints were made against our organization—in fact, only two altogether. The first—from the Central Labor Union of New London, Conn.—was as follows:

Whereas, The local union of carpenters, No. 1411, organized about May 1, 1905, have not affiliated with the central labor union in its district, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be instructed to notify Local No. 1411 to affiliate with the central body of their district.

This matter was referred to the Committee on Local and Federated Bodies, who reported on it later and recommended that it be non-concurred in, as the subject matter was covered by the constitution. The report was concurred in by the convention.

The second complaint came from the Amalgamated Wood Workers in the form of a resolution, and is now known as Resolution No. 161. It is as follows:

Whereas, At a session of the General Council of the Amalgamated Wood Work-

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ers' International Union of America, held in Chicago on November 7, 1905, protests against the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for failing to carry out the instructions of the San Francisco Convention relative to the revocation of the charter of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America were received from numerous wood workers' local unions; and

Whereas, The said general council gave the wood workers' delegates to this convention specific instructions to ask from it a compliance with the instructions of the San Francisco Convention; and

Whereas, Every decision rendered in connection with the controversy between the two organizations given by the conventions and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, as well as the decision of an arbitrator favored the Amalgamated Wood Workers; and

Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters has studiously avoided complying with the aforementioned decisions; therefore

Resolved, That the charter of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be suspended until it complied with the Downey award.

This matter was not referred to any committee, as the Wood Workers expressed a desire to meet with us and confer for the purpose of coming, if possible, to an understanding of some kind or another. Both delegations met several times, but could not arrive at a solution of the controversy.

We insisted on amalgamation, as per instructions of the Milwaukee Convention. The Wood Workers contended for a "working agreement." At this juncture President Gompers expressed a desire of meeting with us jointly, not as an arbitrator, but in the capacity of an adviser. We again met several times without coming to any understanding at all. Propositions and suggestions passed from one to another, and at last we agreed to the following plan, which we hope will be the "beginning of the end" of this long-fought battle, and will, we feel sure, ultimately lead to the amalgamation of the Wood Workers with the United Brotherhood.

We, the undersigned delegates to the Pittsburg Convention of the American Federation of Labor, respectively representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, recognizing that the representatives of both organizations are lim-

ited in power by the positive declarations of both the United Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Wood Workers, the first-named insisting that amalgamation must be a condition upon which any conference or agreement can be had, the Amalgamated Wood Workers having as emphatically declared that its integrity and entity must be maintained, and yet recognizing that the claim of neither organization can be successfully put into operation without first conferring, and being desirous of arriving at more amicable relations between both organizations for the purpose of protecting and promoting the interests of the members of the crafts involved, agree to recommend the following to our respective organizations:

First—That a temporary trade agreement be entered into by the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the General Council of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union to cover all men working in mills and factories.

Second—That pending these negotiations, the officers of both organizations immediately notify all local unions under their respective jurisdictions to cease all hostilities.

Third—That duly selected representatives of both organizations shall meet at Indianapolis, Ind., on January 25, 1906, and there and then endeavor to arrive at such a mutual trade agreement, understanding or amalgamation as may by them be deemed of the best possible interests of the trades and crafts.

It is the request of the undersigned that President Gompers participate in the conference, not as an arbitrator, but in an advisory capacity.

For the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

JAMES F. GRIMES,  
WILLIAM B. MACFARLANE,  
WM. D. HUBER,  
FRANK DUFFY.

For Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union:

D. D. MULCAHY,  
RICH. BRAUNSCHWEIG,  
THOS. I. KIDD,  
EDWARD W. MILLER.

Witness: SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
President American Federation of Labor.

This proposition was received unanimously by the convention, but before adopting the same we insisted on the Wood Workers withdrawing Resolution No. 161, calling for the revocation of our charter. This the Wood Workers willingly complied with and the proposition was



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then accepted and adopted without a dissenting voice or vote.

Delegates Swartz, Yarnell and Zaring could not see their way clear to sign the proposition as worded, claiming that it was not specific enough to their way of thinking. However, we all did what we thought and believed would be for the best interests of our organization.

The jurisdiction disputes took up several days of the convention, and many heated discussions took place. However, at the close of the convention the relationship between the disputants was of the most friendly character.

In the fight of the steam fitters with the plumbers, the Executive Council stands instructed, by a vote of 8,351½ for to 5,580½ against, to grant the steam fitters a charter. This action settles a fight that has caused our organization much annoyance in the past few years.

Several times during the convention the question of local unions affiliated with national and international organizations becoming attached to central and State bodies was discussed, and it was evident to us that this is an absolute necessity in order to make the labor movement a success.

We hope, therefore, that our local unions will take notice of this fact and be governed accordingly in the future, or, in other words, we wish to see all our local unions take an active part in the labor movement and join the central bodies of their city and State.

The International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' organization introduced a set of resolutions setting forth the grievances their members had with the George A. Fuller Construction Company in a number of cities, and asking that the said firm be placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

This we would not stand for. We openly declared on the floor of the convention that the George A. Fuller Construction Company was one of the fairest concerns to organized labor in the United States. The motion to non-concur in these resolutions was carried. However, all national and international organizations are requested to use their influence with the George A. Fuller Construction Company in

behalf of the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' organization with a view to getting employment for their members under the prevailing wages and hours called for under the laws of the said organization.

Thomas I. Kidd, of the Wood Workers, refused to run for a vice-presidency of the American Federation of Labor, thereby creating a vacancy on the council. General President Huber was elected seventh vice-president by a large majority.

The interests of the carpenters will now be taken care of by one of our own members, which, we hope, will give entire satisfaction to the membership of this United Brotherhood.

The next convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in Minneapolis, Minn.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. B. MACFARLANE,  
JOHN \*ZARING,  
SAM YARNELL,  
A. M. SWARTZ,  
JAMES F. GRIMES,  
WILLIAM D. HUBER,  
FRANK DUFFY.

\* \* \*

## An Interesting Decision.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina in the case of the State of North Carolina, Appt., vs. A. Van Pelt et al. recently rendered a decision which will prove interesting reading to the members of our organization, and add lustre to the judicial ermine. The decision of the court is unanimous, and the concurring opinion of Judge Douglass is especially noteworthy.

The facts were as follow:

The mill and lumber concern of C. A. Rice of Salisbury, N. C., a non-union firm, was interviewed by a committee of three of the carpenters, who informed said C. A. Rice that he could not be considered in sympathy with organized labor if he kept in his employ any non-union men; and upon being informed by said Rice that he would not discharge the non-union men with whom he had contracted by the year to work for him, and that he would not agree to employ only union men in his business, the committee withdrew.

At a meeting of the local union, held on January 15, 1904, action was taken, and it was decided that the members would refuse to work with or handle any of C. A. Rice's non-union shop-made carpenter work.

The following notice was inserted and printed in a local newspaper on January 16, 1904:

"ACTION OF THE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.—  
At a meeting of the carpenters and joiners,

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held last evening, for his attitude toward organized labor, Mr. C. A. Rice was declared unfair and so listed, and that no union carpenter would work any material from his shop after February 15, 1904.

"S. P. SHUMAN, President.

"W. T. R. JENKINS, Rec. Sec'y."

Thereupon the attorneys for C. A. Rice instituted proceedings for criminal conspiracy against our union, naming as defendants A. Van Pelt, W. T. R. Jenkins, C. A. Shuman, S. W. Henry and S. A. Shuman, together with divers other persons whose names are unknown.

They procured their indictment from the jurors for the State, on the plea "that the defendants being persons of evil mind" and disposition, wickedly devising and intending to injure and destroy the C. A. Rice, fraudulently, wickedly, maliciously, and unlawfully did conspire, combine, confederate and agree together, between and among themselves, unlawfully to injure and destroy said C. A. Rice in his trade and business against the peace and dignity of the state.

Attorneys for our organization, being the defendants, moved to compel the filing of a bill of particulars, which was granted by the court. Thereupon the State filed a bill of particulars alleging substantially the facts as set forth above.

The Superior Court of Rowen county, North Carolina, at the trial of the case, on motion of defendants' counsel, quashed the indictment, and State appealed to the Supreme Court.

This body sustains the decision of the lower court and finds for defendants.

Justice Connor delivers the opinion of the court and says, in part, as follows:

"The proposition is that the defendants conspired for the purpose of injuring the prosecutor in his trade and business, and that it is unlawful for them to do so. It can not be that every conspiracy to injure one in his trade and business, without reference to the means to be employed, is criminal. A carpenter or joiner has, by his apprenticeship, study and experience, acquired skill and knowledge in his trade. His capital consists in his physical strength and his intellect trained and directed by his skill and experience. It is the use of this which, in a sense he offers for sale. In what respect, for the purpose of securing the best prices for his labor on the best terms, do his rights differ from the man who has cotton for sale, the product of his capital, land and labor, or the man who has money to invest in mercantile or manufacturing enterprises? Each of them enters into the field of competition. Each finds that combination with others engaged in the same field of labor or investment will secure better results and fairer treatment from those with whom he deals. There is no evil or harm in combination or organization per se. Every co-partnership, corporation, joint stock company, and other association of labor and capital is a recognition of this truth. We find no better

Illustration of the correct principle upon which this right depends and the benefits which may come from its application under proper limitations than that given by Chief Justice Shaw in *Com. vs. Hunt*: 'Suppose a baker in a small village had the exclusive custom of his neighborhood, and was making large profits by the sale of his bread. Supposing a number of those neighbors, believing the price of bread too high, should propose to him to reduce his prices, or, if he did not, that they would introduce another baker; and on his refusal such other baker should, under their encouragement, set up a rival establishment, and sell his bread at lower prices; the effect would be to diminish the profit of the former baker, and to the same extent impoverish him. And it might be said and proved that the purpose of the associates was to diminish his profits, and thus impoverish him, though the ultimate and laudable object of the combination was to reduce the cost of bread to themselves and their neighbors. \* \* \* We think, therefore, that associations may be entered into, the object of which is to adopt measures that may have the tendency to impoverish another—that is, to diminish his gains and profits—and yet, so far from being criminal or unlawful, the object may be highly meritorious and public-spirited. The legality of such an association will therefore depend upon the means to be used for its accomplishment.'

"Judge Holmes, in his dissenting opinion in *Vegealalen vs. Guntner* discusses the question with much force and clearness. Speaking of the right of laborers or mechanics to combine to promote their interests, says: 'If it be true that working men may combine with a view \* \* \* to getting the greatest possible return, it must be true that when combined they have the same liberty that combined capital has to support their interests by argument, persuasion and the bestowal or refusal of those advantages which they otherwise lawfully control. \* \* \* The fact that the immediate object of the act by which the benefit to themselves is to be gained is to injure their antagonist, does not necessarily make it unlawful any more than when a great house lowers the price of certain goods for the purpose and with the effect of driving a smaller antagonist from the business.'

"Judge Caldwell, in *Ames vs. Union Pacific Railroad Company*, says: 'Organized labor is organized capital. It is capital consisting of brain and muscle. \* \* \* If it is lawful for the stockholders and officers of a corporation to associate and confer together for the purpose of reducing the wages of its employees, or for devising other means of making their investments profitable, it is equally lawful for organized labor to associate, consult or confer with a view to maintain or increase wages.'

"It is said: 'One may refuse to deal with a firm because of a belief that it does not give honest compensation for labor, and may ask his friends or the public to do the same thing, and the conduct may do injury to the public without thereby becoming illegal.'

"*People vs. Radt*: 'An agreement among



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the members of an association of plumbers not to deal with wholesale dealers who sell to any one who is not a member of the association, and the sending of notices to that end, do not constitute an unlawful conspiracy, since the object of the combination and the means adopted for its accomplishment are lawful.

"It is doubtless true, speaking generally, that no one has a right, intentionally, to do an act with the intent to injure another in his business. 'Injury,' however, in its legal sense, means damage resulting from a violation of a legal right. It is this violation of a legal right which renders the act wrongful in the eye of the law, and makes it actionable. If, therefore, there is a legal excuse for the act, it is not wrongful, even though damage may result from its performance. The cause and excuse for the sending of the notices, it is evident, was a selfish desire on the part of the members of the association to rid themselves of the competition of those not members, with a view of increasing the profits of their own business. The question, then, resolves itself into this: Was the desire to free themselves from competition a sufficient excuse, in legal contemplation, for the sending of the notices. We think the question must receive an affirmative answer.

"This brings us to consider the acts done by the defendants. Three of them, on January 13, 1904, went together to the prosecutor's place of business and notified him that he could not be considered in sympathy with organized labor unless he kept constantly employed union men. Certainly, the number of the defendants was not so large as to intimidate him, and there is no suggestion that their manner was either offensive, violent, or even discourteous. As we have seen, organized labor, or labor organizations, are not unlawful. The prosecutor had no legal right to demand that he should be considered in sympathy with organized labor; therefore he was not to be deprived of any legal right if he preferred to employ non-union men, and the defendants had an equal right to consider him unsympathetic with organized labor if he exercised such right. Suppose the same number of persons, being members of the anti-saloon league, should go to a merchant's store and notify him that he would not be considered in sympathy with the temperance cause if he employed clerks who did not belong to the league. If he continued to employ such clerks, he was simply considered as unsympathetic with the cause. We fail to see any difference in principle between the act of the defendants and the case supposed. They notified him that he would not be considered in sympathy with organized labor if he kept in his employment non-union men, although he was then under contract with non-union men for a year in advance.

"This alleged conspiracy is confined to the five defendants. When informed by the prosecutor that he would not discharge any non-union men with whom he had contracted, and that he would not agree to employ only union

men in his business, the defendants 'went away,' and 'in furtherance of the said conspiracy did actually' publish and cause to be published the aforesaid notice, 'Action of Carpenters and Joiners,' etc.

"The counsel for the prosecution in their brief, say: 'It is perfectly true that defendants had a right to refuse to work material from Rice's shop; that they had a right to put him on their unfair list.' The criminality, they say, consists in the intent or purpose with which these things are done. This, they say, is a question for the jury. It is not easy to see how it is a question for the jury when the defendants admit the purpose, etc. If that which they did is lawful—if they had a perfect legal right to do it—we are unable to perceive how the publication of it renders it unlawful. We are not aware of any principle of law which makes it criminal to publish that a person has done an act which he had a perfect legal right to do, or that a person intends to pursue a course of conduct which he has a legal right to pursue. Judge Holmes says: 'As a general rule, even if subject to some exceptions, what you may do in a certain event you may threaten to do—that is, give warning to do in that event—and thus allow the other person the chance of avoiding the consequences.' So, as to 'compulsion,' it depends on how you 'compel.' A labor organization is endowed with precisely the same legal right as is an individual to threaten to do that which it may lawfully do. It being properly conceded, that it was not unlawful—that is, for the purpose of this discussion, criminal—for the defendants to declare Mr. Rice 'unfair,' and to refuse to work his material, we can find nothing criminal in the publication made of their opinions or purpose.

"Does the fact that the defendants intended to induce persons who might otherwise purchase material from Mr. Rice to refrain from doing so make their conduct unlawful? This brings us back to the original question: 'Persons who might wish to buy material from Mr. Rice had no legal claim on the services of defendants.' They were under no obligations to work the material purchased from him. Therefore in saying that they would not do so they deprived such persons of no legal right. They could not have maintained an action for damages against the defendants for refusing to work such materials or for saying so. How, then, in a legal sense, can he be said to be injured? It is said that the purpose of the defendants in making the publication was to induce persons to refrain from purchasing material for fear of incurring the ill will of the defendants. This certainly is not unlawful.

"We are told this is a case of great importance. It is said: 'We are not at the parting of the ways. It is safe to predict that there will be no more criminal conspiracies, no more demands for union shops, and no strikes, sympathetic or otherwise, in this State, if the court sustains the bill in this case.' We are also told by counsel that 'it rests upon the

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members of this court to decide whether labor and capital \* \* \* shall dwell together in peace and unity controlled by the law,' etc. It is desirable that this condition, which has always so happily prevailed in this state, shall be preserved.

"It is asked, May not a man conduct his business in his own way? And undoubtedly he may. For any unlawful interference with this right he has a remedy, either civil or criminal, as such interference may justify. The question is asked, May not men organize to promote their common interests, and, when such interests conflict with other interests, resort to lawful and peaceful means to secure the best results? It is clear that they may. Where, then, is the line which separates conduct which is lawful from that which is unlawful? The answer comes from Chief Justice Shaw, one of the wisest and most learned of American jurists, 'If it is to be carried into effect by fair or honorable and lawful means, it is, to say the least, innocent; if by falsehood or force, it may be stamped with the character of conspiracy.'

"His honor's judgment quashing the indictment must be affirmed."

Judge Douglass, concurring, used the following memorable language:

"I concur in the admirable opinion of the court upon well-settled rules of law as well as the highest principles of public policy and natural right. I can add nothing thereto beyond what has been said in my dissenting opinion in *State vs. Howard*. In that case I used the following language: 'I do not suppose that any one will deny that the indictment of Parnell was purely for political reasons; and, if the English rule prevails in this State, what is there to prevent the indictment of the members of our usual labor organizations?' What I then foresaw has come to pass, and it needs not a prophet's vision to foresee the vast potentialities of evil that would attend the decision of this court were it other than it is.

"We are assured that if we break up the labor organizations there will be no more strikes, and that peace and order will reign throughout the land. When Kosciusko fell, and Poland lay once more beneath the Cossack's heel, Sebastiani announced that, 'Order reigns in Warsaw;' while Louis Napoleon, in seizing the throne of France, declared that 'the empire is peace.' North Carolinians seek not the peace of despotism, but that peace alone which follows the mutual recognition of equal rights, and the impartial enforcement of just and equal laws."

\* \* \*

## Structural Building Trades Alliance of America.

Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1905.

To our Affiliated Internationals and Local Alliances—Greeting:

Unusual progress has been shown by the Structural Building Trades Alliance since

the appearance of our last bulletin. Six new alliances have been added to our roster as follows: Richmond, Va., Hampton, Va., La Crosse, Wis., Pensacola Fla., Charleston, W. Va., and Evansville, Ind.

It is likewise gratifying to report that charters have been issued to the Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' International Union of America, and to the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union. Secretary James P. Reynolds has been appointed to represent the Tile Layers and Helpers on the General Board of Governors, while the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers are now considering the appointment of their representative.

The General Board of Governors held a meeting in Pittsburg, Pa., November 21 to 23, inclusive, and among the many matters considered was the application of the Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' International Union, and the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, which organizations, as previously mentioned, have been chartered.

Consideration was likewise given to the relation of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and it is expected at an early date an application for membership will be received from that organization.

A financial statement covering the standing of the Structural Building Trades Alliance was presented to the members of the board, and the same shows the alliance to be in a responsible and flourishing financial condition despite the increased expenditures imposed by the last general conference held at Buffalo, N. Y. The Board of Governors instructed the secretary in the future to prepare a quarterly financial statement and submit it to the international unions as well as to the members of the board.

It was likewise decided to change the form of our monthly bulletins in the future, so that they will contain a resume of the building operations throughout the country for the better information of our local alliances, and in order that they may avail themselves of the opportunity to consult with the owners, architects and builders with a view to their completely organizing such work as may be constructed in their respective districts. The necessary information and data is now being collected, and



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as soon as it is practicable the new bulletins will be copyrighted and published in the journals of our affiliated international unions.

The question of requiring the various local unions of our affiliated internationals to join our local alliances, wherever they have been organized, received due consideration at the hands of the board, and the secretary was instructed to continue his efforts to encourage the international unions represented in the Structural Building Trades Alliance to require the alignment of their subordinate local unions. Considerable success has been achieved of late in this direction, and it is to be urgently hoped that all local unions will sink their differences and fall in line in order to make complete the success that has attended our past efforts, and so that the various alliances might present a united and harmonious front, working unselfishly for the needed reforms that surround the building industry. Respectfully, W. J. SPENCER.

\* \* \*

## Expulsions.

Abe Cohen, a member of Local Union 727, New York City, has been expelled by that local union for embezzlement of funds.

John S. Thompson has been expelled by Local Union 1451, Monterey, Cal., for defrauding fellow-members of their wages.

Chas. W. LaRue of Local Union 184, Salt Lake City, Utah, has been expelled by the local union for withholding and absconding with the wages due several of the brothers.

\* \* \*

## Rejection of Candidates.

F. C. Bruson, a former member of L. U. 690, Little Rock, Ark., has been rejected by L. U. 75, Birmingham, Ala., for immoral conduct.

Geo. H. Dobbs has applied to L. U. 880, Bernardsville, N. J., for admission and has been rejected three times in succession.

\* \* \*

## Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Port of Spain, Trin.	Foxboro, Mass.
dad, B. W. I.	Priceburg, Pa.
Blackwell, Okla.	Nashville, Tenn.
Baton, N. M.	Fitchburg, Mass.
Ashburn, Ga.	Oklahoma, Okla.
Tamaqua, Pa.	Midland, Pa.
Amarillo, Tex.	Louisville, Ky.
Lebanon, N. H.	Patrick, Ill.
Marietta, I. T.	Morgan Hill, Cal.
Total:	17 local unions.

## Localities Where Trade is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Portland, Ore.	Buffalo, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Gulfport, Miss.
Burlington, Ia.	Ft. Smith, Ark.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Waterbury, Conn.
Louisville, Ky.	Bradentown, Fla.
Owosso, Mich.	Washington, Pa.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Williamsport, Pa.
Erie, Pa.	Santo Rosa, Cal.
Miami, Fla.	Pueblo, Col.
Nashville, Tenn.	New Orleans, La.

## An Essay on "Whisper."

(By Freddie.)

A whisper is something said with your weentsy-teentsy voice. Hardly anybody except a school teacher can hear a whisper. But a teacher can mostly always hear one! Sometimes, when you whisper so little that you can't hear it your own self, the teacher hears it, and you get walloped for it.

"A whisper is the same thing beside a big loud word that asleep is beside awake, or night is beside day, or like the moon beside the sun; it looks like thirty cents.

"Secrets are always told in whispers. But the next day the person who heard the secret tells it to everybody what oughtn't to hear it in a loud voice. That's the strongest against a whisper.

"Nobody what is mad at you ever tells it in whispers. A whisper is the private property of friends. But there's an exception to this rule. When you are showing off before company who are at your house your ma comes and whispers to you on the sly that she'll attend to your case after you have got in bed; or, maybe, your papa whispers for you to leave the room at once or sooner. These kind of whispers are called signal whispers. Signal whispers never tickle the ear as it receives them.

"A good, kind whisper is one that comes from your chum, telling you there's to be a baseball game on Saturday afternoon out at the edge of town, and that you can go out along with him and lay on your stummick and peep under the fence. Another whisper that I like is when another chum whispers and tells you to come round behind the barn and get a bite often his apple.

"After all, though, a whisper ain't like nothing else in the English language."

# What Our Organizers Are Doing

**W. J. Shields.**

Through invitation of Merrimac Valley D. C., I visited and addressed meetings in Nashua, Manchester and Concord. The serious problem which confronts the membership of this jurisdiction is how to overcome the prejudice of the retarding factors who persistently refuse to come within reach of our arguments. This condition is particularly true of Nashua. Our membership there has exercised itself in many ways in its attempt to strengthen the union. It has reasoned to those on the outside that the progress in well-organized communities is continuous, while in Nashua it is at a standstill. They have demonstrated the fact that the fraternal system of the U. B. is sounder, safer and financially better at this time than ever before. They have held smoke talks, sending out invitations in all the different ways, receiving promises in return that were never kept. Still, our boys have that faith that makes it possible for them to continue on, knowing full well that the time must come when Nashua carpenters will awake to the necessity of combining for the protection and extension of their interests.

The eight-hour movement entered into by our Manchester membership is arousing the interest of the craft. Their meeting was a grand success. It was conceded as being the best attended labor meeting held in that city for some years. Delegations from Concord, also representatives from other local unions were in attendance, and to their presence and assistance the favorable results were largely due. The members of both unions feel confident that with the going out of the old year the nine-hour workday will also go out and the long sought for eight-hour day take its place.

Our meeting at Concord was generally satisfactory. The false promises of many

of the non-union men in the matter of attending the said meeting was the one feature that irritated the otherwise pleasant and profitable occasion. A few of those who went out at the time of the late strike for the eight-hour day filled out applications, and are coming back. I feel that getting this element to again consider the need of the union is the one thing needed to bring this local back to old-time form of complete organization. No city in New Hampshire has as good an opportunity to advance conditions as has Concord. No corporation interests, no heavy-moneyed employers to antagonize; all that is necessary is the standing together of the men and victory is theirs.

We held a meeting at Rochester, to which the employers were invited to consider with us the question of an eight-hour day. We had the usual experience coming from meetings of this kind, the employers failing to attend. The membership decided a second move and appointed a committee to wait on them personally. The result of this canvass I have not as yet learned, but I feel confident, knowing the situation as well as I do, that the Rochester boys will pull through victorious.

Some time was given to Revere, Mass., in the matter of getting in closer touch with the trade conditions as recognized throughout this section. In the canvass of the employers, one of them explained the cause of infringement, and in his argument he placed the blame on the employe, claiming that the responsibility was not with the employer, but with the men employed. As long as those who carry the card will accept a less condition than prescribed in the working laws and other men refuse to patronize the union, just so long will the boss be powerless to recognize staple conditions, he being a subject to the competitive system. The argument is



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a strong one, and one hard to combat on fair lines. There are too many who join our unions and feel through this one act that they have done their full duty. The interest too often ends here. It is reasoned that he has done all that is expected of him, and that the officers and business agents will do the rest. This is bad logic and not good business. We are agreed that the officers and business agents will do everything they can to increase the membership and extend the influence of the union. That is what they are appointed for, but the members should not forget that they are partners in the enterprise, and that everything they can do to help will inure directly to their personal interest. The member should not stand by as an onlooker at what others are doing for the common cause. He should stand by to help; plenty of opportunity will come to him who desires to aid. Interest of this kind benefits the union, and he also is benefited who is a partner in the business. This application fits the Revere situation, and at least a part of our membership there would be benefited by following its precepts. If we are to win the fight the responsibility must be borne equally, each and all respecting one another in that common defense of extended conditions.

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## J. W. Shrader.

Since my last report I have spent some time in Seattle. I find that the Citizens' Alliance has been trying to establish the open shop in this city for several months; in fact, they have used every effort within their power to do so.

The present trouble was started by other trades affiliated with the Building Trades Council, which involved the carpenters eventually. There is certainly great credit due the members of Local No. 131 for the loyal support they have given the other trades; but, to the discredit of the majority of the building trades, they have returned to work on one of the jobs that is still in the hands of the Citizens' Alliance, and deserted the carpenters to fight the battle with that organization alone; or, I might say, with the assistance of the bricklayers, who went down the line with the carpenters on that particular job. But

as the brickwork is completed, they can be of no further assistance to the carpenters.

The bricklayers in this city, as in many other cities in the United States, work with non-union men, scabs, or any old thing. I am of the opinion that it would show better unionism on the part of their international union if they would put a stop to this detestable practice.

Now a word about the so-called union plasterers of the cities of Portland and Seattle.

The plasterers in Portland, Ore., have absolutely refused to support the other building trades. Had they been true to the cause of unionism, the work on the 1905 exposition buildings in Portland last spring would have been unionized throughout, and organized labor would have won a victory that would have put the Citizens' Alliance out of business in that city. But the contractors, realizing the power of the plasterers at that time, decided to test their selfish propensity by offering them an advance of \$3.00 per day; that looked so good to the plasterers that they could not resist the temptation and accepted the sop handed to them for the purpose of deserting their fellow union men when they were in need of their assistance.

The union plasterers in Seattle have withdrawn from the Building Trades Council for the purpose of scabbing on the other trades affiliated with that body. They are now working for the contractors who prefer the Citizens' Alliance and scab labor to union men. If the plasterers had refused to work on the large job in this city, there is no doubt in my mind but it would have been unionized throughout. This fact is conceded by all the building trades in this city.

I would earnestly urge that traveling carpenters stay away from the cities of Portland and Seattle for the present, as there are two men for every job, and in that way they can assist their brothers here to win their fight with the Citizens' Alliance.

I wish to state that Local No. 131 seems to be equal to almost any emergency which might arise. Many of their members now own stock in a daily paper about to be

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established in this city. Through the efforts of Brother Oldham union men have become interested in this paper. There is already one union paper in the field; but as it is a weekly paper and does not contain the latest telegraphic news, it is not as acceptable as a daily will be to the union men in this city.

Local No. 131 is now erecting a new brick building four stories high, with walls for six stories in the future. The first story to be used for halls, library, smoking room, card room, reception room and office. The other floors to be leased for a lodging-house. The lodging-house to be first-class in every respect, steam heat, hot and cold water in every room; the building will be well supplied with bathrooms. On the basement floor there will be a carpenter shop, tool room, grinding room with four foot-stone emery wheels, etc., run by electric power. In fact, the building will possess everything that a carpenter desires, even to a bed. It will be a home for the boys, and I think have a tendency to hold them together better than by any other means under existing conditions in this city.

\* \* \*

## H. L. Cook.

In the latter part of October I visited Terre Haute, Ind., where Brother Prickhart and myself canvassed the jobs of that vicinity. I may safely say that the outlook is favorable to the ambitions of the D. C. The joint meeting held by the Terre Haute local unions, with General Secretary Frank Duffy in attendance, proved quite a success. The controversy existing between the Terre Haute breweries and the District Council having been satisfactorily settled, I left for Columbus, Ohio, arriving there on rally-day. Our General President, Brother Huber, was one of the able speakers, who, in fact, were too many to enumerate in this report. The business-like methods of the district officers in conducting union affairs were admired and commented upon by many of the speakers at this enthusiastic and successful gathering.

Calling at Akron, Ohio, I found trade conditions very unsatisfactory in this locality, and our members willing to accept most any plan by which the nine hour day and thirty-three and one-third cents per

hour could be maintained. The meeting we held here was attended by all the old war horses. Brother Tanyan and myself visited most of the jobs in the district, by which occasion I was afforded an opportunity to discuss the situation with many of the brothers. Many of them indulged in criticism and general fault-finding regarding matters of the local union. To overcome the unsatisfactory state of affairs, a new local union, No. 902, was organized and four local unions located in that vicinity formed a District Council of Summit and Portage counties. I then visited L. U. 569, Barberton, Ohio. Here, though trade was exceedingly dull all season, the local union succeeded in maintaining existing trade conditions. I next went to Kent, Ohio. The meeting night of L. U. 1499 being too far in advance, I visited the officers. This district is being reorganized and all carpenters are expected to join the union by December 1. I received several applications for L. U. 1499 on the C. & P. depot job. L. U. 940, Sandusky, Ohio, still controls the situation and conditions are fair in this locality except on ship repair work, where but a few men are union; not enough to form a local union of their own.

On my visit to L. U. 1711, Van Wert, O., I found business in the building industry almost at a standstill, but all our members enjoying steady work on the only structure going up in the city. The entire craft here is badly in need of improved conditions; they are employed only seven months in the year, and the non-union men work ten hours per day at a rate of twenty cents per hour, while our scale calls for twenty-five cents. I expect somebody here to open their eyes before the blue birds, so far away, will return, and eagerly seek admission into the organization.

I visited Fort Wayne, Ind., where conditions are not at all what they should and could be; the present unsatisfactory state of affairs being largely due to lack of interest in the organization on the part of the membership. There are some hard workers in both L. U.'s 232 and 1777, but they can not be expected to do all; by a co-operation of all members their interests would be protected and an eventual assault on the nine hours or the thirty-five cents per hour scale could be averted. Trade is very dull in



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Huntington, Ind., compelling many of our members to work in outlying districts. I called an open meeting but was unable to attend, being called away by the death of my father. I may safely say that with a little hustling by our Huntington members they will soon become masters of the situation.

On my arrival in South Bend, Ind., Brother Hahn called a special meeting, which had a large attendance. One seldom meets a more lively, energetic and wide awake class of men than our members in this city; their motto is progress, and along these lines they have been very successful all season. In conjunction with Brother Hahn, I canvassed the city, and we obtained several applications. L. U. 413 South Bend, is now represented in the S. B. T. A. recently formed in that city. I paid a visit to the Lake County D. C., composed of five local unions. This district is thoroughly organized; our members are indefatigably striving to further the cause of unionism and their own interests as well.

I went to Toledo, Ohio, where a meeting of building trades men was being held for the purpose of establishing a closer bond of unity among the various crafts. By good luck the D. C. of carpenters was in session and I induced that body to expedite business and proceed to the building trades meeting. Thus, all delegates were among the speakers at this occasion; of these I will mention Wm. J. Spencer, general secretary S. B. T. A., J. P. Eagan, president, and Rumsey, business agent of C. L. U. of Toledo, Brother F. L. Mulholland and Harry L. Cook.

With General Secretary Frank Duffy and Brother Charles Speyer, of the General Office, I attended a banquet tendered by the local union in Columbus, Ind., which in reality turned out to be an open meeting. Something unusual and worthy of comment, was the presence at this gathering of the members' wives, mothers and sweethearts, and even some of the contractors of the city. The appropriate speeches made by the representatives of the General Office and myself were well received. Supper was served in great style, and the evening well enjoyed by all.

I attended a special meeting of L. U. 436, New Albany, Ind., the subject of discussion being, "Existing trade conditions and their

future advancement." The boys were all present and felt greatly encouraged.

I spent a few hours in Louisville, Ky., and found trade conditions fair.

On my arrival in Springfield, O., I found the work of reorganization, begun some months ago, still being carried on along successful lines; many new members were gained during the past season. Although trade is not very brisk all our members have employment. On Sunday, December 17, a called meeting was held, which was a grand success. The hall was crowded, among the speakers being the old war horses Brothers Moore, Allison, Crabill, King, Osborne, Jacoby and Barrett. Progress in the new year is the motto of our men in this city.

\* \* \*

## N. Arcand.

On November 24 I visited L. U. 1793, Three Rivers. As a result of the departure from the city of their vice-president and their secretary, the local union was in a precarious condition. Our organization being the first one established in the vicinity, the manufacturers and capitalists see in our men the instigators of labor troubles, as they please to call any attempt on the part of the workingmen to better their condition, and hence they are trying their best to destroy it in order to discountenance organization of other crafts or callings next spring. It is to the antagonism and the intrigues of these unfair people the retreat of the two officers is due. A new vice-president and secretary have been elected and I believe the local union will emerge from this underhanded attack stronger than ever.

I visited Quebec on the 27th and must say that the members of L. U. 730 are using their best efforts to strengthen their organization and enlist as many new members as they possibly can. Unfortunately they have lost their most devoted member and staunch supporter of the union in the person of Brother George Levesque, who recently dropped dead in one of the streets of Quebec. On the 8th of December I returned to Three Rivers to address an open meeting, which resulted in four applications for membership. I also presided over the election of local officers.

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The local union in this city requires to be visited frequently as they have literally no men of administrative ability. Having returned to Montreal, I left that city on the 14th for Fraserville, stopping at Quebec on my way to see about the due books expected to arrive since last April. These books, through an error of the postal service, made a round trip all through Canada to be finally landed at their place of destination after they had been astray nearly nine months. They were hailed with joy by the Quebec local union, they having been greatly embarrassed through their non-forthcoming. I then proceeded to Fraserville and attended and addressed an open meeting at which two members were initiated the very evening, and eight applications received. This local is progressing rapidly and the other trades, seeing the beneficial result the carpenters are reaping from their organization, are anxious to also become organized. On the 6th of December I spoke at an open meeting in Ottawa. My remarks were enthusiastically received and many new members enrolled at the occasion. The Ottawa local union appointed a committee to meet and confer with a delegation of the national union on the practicability of having but one union of carpenters in the city. It was shown the delegation of this rival body that the U. B. offered the greatest advantages and protection to the craft and the delegation agreed to advise their constituents to apply to our General Office for charter and become part and parcel of our U. B.

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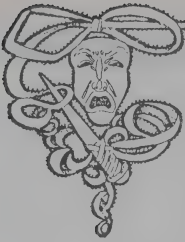
## R. Fuelle.

Since my last report my field of action was Boston and vicinity, where twenty-three local unions of our U. B. and five branches of the A. S. of C. are represented in the D. C. It obviously requires considerable of time to cover this large territory. I visited the North Shore and Newton districts, in all instances receiving a hearty welcome from both D. C.'s and local unions. During the first part of my sojourn in Boston I spent some time assisting the business agents in an endeavor to avail ourselves of the advantages afforded us by the new situation

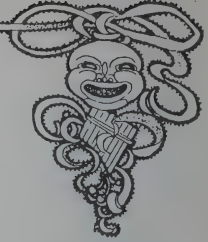
created by Judge Wentworth's decision. Up to this time much good has been accomplished on these lines. Having been sent to Boston on the special mission to effect a better organization of the shops and mills, I entered upon the campaign as soon as I had the necessary preliminary work completed. I am glad to say that as a primary result, over one hundred members were added to the roll of mill hands L. U. 1410, and we expect to gather in nearly that many more by January 2d, 1906. The mill men have placed Brother Charles Kimball as business agent in the field, whom I find a capable and desirous worker in the cause. Up to this date seventeen mills and shops have agreed to work eight hours a day on and after January 1, 1906, without reduction of wages and more will certainly be added to our list before or after the above date. The D. C. has applied to headquarters for the privilege of using the label on trim turned out by the unionized mills in the Boston district and before I leave the city the label will be properly inaugurated in some of them. I regret to say that the label movement in general does not receive the sympathy and support throughout the country that it should receive, even our own members are too indifferent and careless to discriminate between union made cigars, shoes, hats, etc., etc., and the scab article, entirely forgetting that we have a label of our own which we are anxious to see patronized. In this connection I would suggest that our General Office, as well as the various D. C.'s and local unions, enter into a systematic booming, or rather advertising of our label. To all supplies furnished by the general office and to all printed matter issued by the former and by D. C.'s or local unions, our label should be attached and a sufficient number of electros procured to supply the printer with for that purpose and sold to the local unions at cost price.

I hope that my suggestion will bear fruit in the near future and that all localities where they have not already adopted the label will take the matter into earnest consideration and give it the fullest publicity by having our label on all of their printed matter.





## Correspondence



**From Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, Can.**

Editor The Carpenter:

Once more we had the pleasure of a visit from a representative of the General Office and general organizer for this division, in the person of J. D. Cowper, extending a helping hand to the carpenters of the town of Glace Bay, N. S. If assistance and co-operation was ever needed it was in this case. The contractors had complete control over the situation and everything their own way. After the disbandment of the previous local union here things went from bad to worse; men lost all heart in their work, and, as a consequence, had to work early and late to obtain a miserable existence, the average wage being \$1.75 per day of ten hours, only one job last year paying \$2.00 for nine hours' work per day. When Brother Cowper struck this town the craft was fast drifting to demoralization; but, thanks to his push and energy, he gathered ten men together who applied for a charter. The new local union has since started on the road of success, and is in a fair way to accomplish great things. But the best way to accomplish great things is to improve the doing of little things as much as possible. Many a great man has sat upon a cobbler's bench or has forged at an anvil in a blacksmith shop. It is the man that dignifies the calling; nothing that is necessary to be done is small when a great soul does it. If one attempted to tell some people who have failed to succeed in life that the reason they did not do better was that they did not understand their business, no doubt they would feel insulted. Still, the fact remains, just the same, that a large portion of failures in life is due to incomplete knowledge of the particular business each was engaged in. Why is it that one man is doing better in a given line of business than another? The lazy man says it is luck. There are numerous reasons, of course, for failure or success, but the most important one is this:

Some men study their business more

closely than others and make use of what they learn. Take two men of equal opportunities and of the same mental standing, working at the craft. One is in it because he happened to land there some way or other. He takes no interest in it beyond trying to obtain a sustenance from it, and has a chance to dream of falling into something better in the sweet bye and bye. The other is in it because he likes it, and his ambition takes a definite form of being successful in his efforts and doing things better than others do it. He studies his business from A to Z, and after he has learned its rudiments he studies its details one by one. The first man fails in business as a matter of course—he deserves failure, and so do more like him who trudge on from year to year willing to accept anything that is meted out to them, and when there is an appeal made to them to better their condition they turn a deaf ear toward it. Man No. 2 has, of course, succeeded; he succeeded because he deserved and earned success. Luck? There was no more luck about it than there would have been had the choice between success and failure been plain before them and one had chosen success and the other failure.

How hard have you tried to succeed? Have you ever set your face towards prosperity and success with clenched fist, set teeth and a firm resolution never to turn back, no matter what confronts you, not to be moved to the left or right of your purpose? If you have not, you must not complain of your small measure of success. It is always the determined pusher, the man with nerve and grit, who seizes the prize for which you are waiting. Fortune never comes to you. You must meet her half way. She will never move until you do. You must be the aggressor. You can not succeed without persistent determination and continuous effort. You can never accomplish anything by taking hold of an opportunity with the tips of your fingers. You must take off your coat, roll

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up your sleeves and plunge your life's power into your aim.

Shall we be fortunate enough in the near future to have such men as Brother Cowper visit us again and spread the seed of unionism among us, we would in time become one of the greatest factors in the labor movement of this section.

Again extending our sincerest thanks to Brother Cowper and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in general, I remain yours fraternally,

JOSEPH STEELE, L. U. 1278.

Glance Bay, N. S., Can.

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## Our Fundamental Law.

Editor The Carpenter:

I cannot refrain from saying a few words to the brothers of our U. B. through the columns of our journal on the question of brotherly love and affection, which is the fundamental law of our organization.

Brothers, when attending the meetings of your local union, if you should find a brother to disagree with you, be it in the course of discussion or otherwise, talk the matter over with kindness and in a spirit of brotherly love. Hard names and slurs do not convince anyone; they only cause bitter feeling. Don't forget that our Brotherhood accords equal rights to every one of its members, and that each brother has a right to his own opinion.

If you encounter a non-union man, turning your head away when you meet him on the street, or refusing to speak to him, or casting slurs at him, does not impress him of your being inspired by brotherly love and affection; by such action you can never get him to espouse the cause of unionism.

The average American citizen can not be driven into changing his views, but by persuasion, by plain, friendly argument, full of the spirit of brotherly love and affection, you can prove to him that it is his duty to be with us in truth for right and justice, for his own sake, his country's sake, for the sake of all mankind, and last, but not least, for the sake of the loved ones dependent upon him, now and in the future.

Brothers, never lose sight of the fact that if you do not attend the meetings of your local union regularly, it causes a bad

impression on the non-union men. On the other hand, if a non-union man sees that your local union has a good attendance, if he sees us going and coming from its meetings, if he sees us act and hears us converse between ourselves in a spirit of friendship and affection, and if we have a kind word of greeting for him, his first desire is likely to be to join us. Extend your hand of brotherhood to him and say to him: "Come, be with us. You will feel better and cause others to think better of you if you make common cause with us. Participate with us in the work we have undertaken for your own advancement and the advancement of our craft." Tell him not to mind our enemies, for the world at large looks at the union man with respect and recognizes him as a just and upright man.

Fraternally yours,

N. E. BOOTH, L. U. 360.

Galesburg, Ill.

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## Some Pertinent Questions.

Editor The Carpenter:

I have just received the November Carpenter, and must say, as I have done ever since the appearance of our journal in its new attire, such a magazine reflects great credit on the Editor and our grand organization. You will please allow me a small space in its beautiful columns to ask a few questions. My first one is: How could you accomplish this great improvement on a 20 cents monthly per capita? I see that the vote on the increase of our per capita to 25 cents per month has been in the affirmative, and I thank the Lord for that much, hoping to see it raised gradually to 50 cents. Then I can see the possibility of our General Office holding her own under the many calls for financial aid. I am sorry to see that more than eleven thousand of the members voted to keep the tax at 20 cents. I would ask these brothers, Do you really think that that amount of per capita will any longer be sufficient to fill the many demands on our general treasury? Do you think that our general officers are taking the little 20 cents to Wall street, speculating with it in stocks and bonds? Just look over the list of claims paid in October. You will certainly conclude that they have no



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money in Wall street and you must admit that our general officers are shrewd financiers, or they never could have met all the demands made upon them and upheld the dignity of the grandest organization of mechanics on earth, on the small amount of per capita tax we have been paying. I say all honor to them. You must bear in mind, brothers, that our organization is not only growing in size, but in age as well, and the mortality is much greater now than it was ten years ago. We must therefore raise our per capita or levy assessments on the membership, which latter measure, however, arouses your intensest opposition. So let us do our part as men, stop fault-finding with our general officers and lend them our hearty co-operation, and I am sure that we will go onward and upward until our power for good will know no bounds.

Fraternally yours, B. F. S.  
Hawkinsville, Ga.

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## Another Voice from the Canal Zone.

Editor The Carpenter:

Believing that a few words from the canal zone will interest the brothers, I would ask you for a little space in our journal, The Carpenter, to give them an idea of conditions existing here.

There are from two to three hundred white carpenters employed on the canal works at this time. They are engaged in erecting new houses, principally hospital buildings, in repairing old houses built by the French company and in building docks and similar structures. There are probably more negro carpenters here than white. They receive thirty-two cents per hour in silver, or sixteen cents in United States money. The white carpenters and other building trades men of the Caucasian race are paid fifty-six cents per hour, except the bricklayers, who receive \$150.00 per month. These wages may appear very satisfactory to those not acquainted with conditions of life on the Isthmus, but when you take into consideration that you have to pay \$28.00 per month for board and that you have to lose four or five days per month through sickness (and there are few who escape this calamity) you can readily see that the man who stays in the States is better off than the men here, as he will have more money

and better health at the end of the year. The number of carpenters drawing less than \$70.00 per month exceeds the number of those earning above that amount per month. Every boat from the States brings from ten to thirty new arrivals, but as I was told the other day by the steward on one of these boats, there are more carpenters leaving the Isthmus than there are coming. The impression created by the canal commission among men in the States, that men can earn big wages by working overtime, is all a fake; we have made no overtime whatever from our arrival here up to this moment.

The average time the carpenters remain here is less than two months, generally leaving after drawing their second pay; three of them are leaving this camp today.

In the interest of the brothers I desire to say, "Keep away from the Isthmus." I am working near the hospital at Ancon, where I see from three to seven dead bodies hauled to the cemetery each day. Scarcely any person escapes the malaria and it is through the ravages of that disease that the majority of the men here have to lose several days each month, if nothing else befalls them. The report sent out by the canal commission on the sanitary condition on the Isthmus and the health of the men here is not based on facts and is misleading.

Yours fraternally,

M. C. GREEN (of Columbus, O.).

Corozal, Canal Zone, Rep. of Panama.

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## From Boston, Mass.

Editor The Carpenter:

Never having contributed to the pages of our monthly journal, and as items from Boston are rarely seen, I will, with your permission, use up some of your valuable space.

I believe that the influence of our journal in its present form, teeming as it does with articles showing the most profound study of the great questions which the labor unions are endeavoring to solve, is becoming greater and more indispensable from month to month. The tone of our journal is high and its influence on the minds of our members must be elevating, and as the great reforms have ever been based on intelligent and well-directed thought and effort, so our movement, to be

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lasting and effective, must be based on the cardinal principles of truth and justice. A careful perusal of our journal, together with the best current magazines and up-to-date writers, will so ground our members in the principles on which trade unionism is founded that they will ever be able to defend their position and to

the employers have not been generally and openly antagonized, and there is in Boston today no organization of employers in our craft who are in active opposition to us, and, judging by the experience of the past, we feel that the methods of conciliation and arbitration, and taking action with some regard to the rights claimed by employers, are the proper methods to pursue in this section, and possibly in others.

In conclusion, I wish to speak a word on behalf of the active workers in the U. B. in this section. Nowhere could a more faithful and energetic body of workers be found. We are never at a loss for volunteers when committees are called for, when weak locals are to be visited or any other work in the interest of the organization is to be done.

With the best wishes of the undersigned for the continued prosperity and advancement of our organization, I am

Yours very truly,

ARTHUR M. WATSON,

Sec. C. D. C., Boston and Vicinity.

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## Their Third Anniversary Celebration.

Editor The Carpenter:

As you and the brothers may see by the following, Local Union 1329, Kirkwood, Mo., is still alive and up and doing.

Having been organized three years ago, on the 28th of November, on the evening of that date this year, in conformity with our custom, we celebrated our anniversary. Not only had we cause to rejoice because we were three years old, but also on account of our membership in good standing, having reached the full hundred mark.

We have actually doubled our membership during the past six months, this being the result of hard work and continual drumming.

On the night of our celebration we had Brother George G. Bohnen, the general organizer, with us, who gave us a very interesting talk and enlightened the brothers on the ambitions and achievements of our United Brotherhood. Several business agents of the St. Louis local unions were also present. Brother James A. Shine, secretary of the St. Louis D. C., with which body we are affiliated, delivered a short address, and Brother Valentine Bopp, one of our charter

organization is represented by the undersigned and members who come in contact with the employers and the general public, and the way in which its promises are kept.

Now, just a few words in regard to Boston and vicinity. The writer is free to admit there are bad features in the methods of our organization in this city, but we believe that in the main the methods adopted are better suited to this particular section of the country than any other untried schemes. We are situated in the most conservative section of the United States, and are open to more and varied forms of competition from English-speaking labor than any city of the size in the country. The principles of the U. B. planted in 1881 in old Local 33, although meeting with many reverses and setbacks, have ever been kept alive, and we believe we can claim that in the last five years we have made more progress in organization and conditions than any other part of the country, and it is our hope, if something unforeseen does not happen in the labor world, to keep on in the same ratio. We believe that the methods of agitation and organization pursued in Boston are well adapted for this part of the country. We have avoided any open rupture with the employers for the last five years, and although we have steadily increased in our conditions regarding wages, hours and organization,



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members, gave a review of the conditions existing at the time of our organizing, three years ago.

Refreshments were prepared and served by a committee in charge and all enjoyed themselves and felt gratified at the success of the occasion.

While we have done well this summer, there is still room for considerable missionary work, one-half of the carpenters in this section being still outside of the organization. Each and every one of us must make individual and strenuous efforts to gather them in. We hope that before another year rolls around this will be accomplished, and the non-union men will have their eyes open and co-operate with us inside of the fold, in the endeavor to promote our common interests.

With best wishes for the welfare and success of the U. B., I remain,

Yours fraternally, G. A. BOTTING,  
Business Agent L. U. 1329, Kirkwood, Mo.

\* \* \*

## Member's Wife Desires Journal Sent to Home Address.

Texarkana, Texas, Dec. 14, 1905.

Mr. Frank Duffy:

Dear Sir:—As my husband is a carpenter and a union man, I would like to know how much the monthly journal of the U. B. will cost to have it sent to the home. Work being dull here, my husband is away a great deal of the time and I can not get the journal. I miss it very much while he is absent and wish you would reply at once so I may get the December issue.

Yours truly,

MRS. J. W. HOPPER.

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## Strikes the Nail on the Head.

Editor The Carpenter:

Brother Duffy's article, "Organize and Unite," published in the December Carpenter, strikes the nail on the head. Every brother I have come in contact with, and who has read the article, appreciates it and coincides with Brother Duffy's opinion. The advice, "Organize and Unite," is our watchword. We are unanimously opposed to the "open shop," which means a scab shop. It must never be tolerated, for to allow it would be suicidal. Every union man must do all in his power to down the open, or scab-

shop idea. The proposition is a great big joke of the bosses by which they can fool only the New York Sun. It is a fake, and no one knows it better than the bosses themselves.

Yours fraternally,

JAMES BARRY, L. U. 509.

New York City.



## Our Advertisers.

The Hodgson Book Company,  
211 East Madison Street,  
Chicago, December 7, 1905.

Mr. Frank Duffy, Editor of The Carpenter, Indianapolis, Ind.:

My Dear Sir:—I think it but due to yourself and to the great Brotherhood of American carpenters, to inform them and you that since we began selling the sets of Hodgson's Standard Library, Brotherhood Edition, we have had but very few delinquents among the Brotherhood—hardly one-half of one per cent. of all the thousands of sets we have sold; a most remarkable showing and a striking evidence of the honesty and uprightness of the working carpenters of America.

When we announced our intentions of sending out these sets of books on the installment plan, with so small an initiating payment, we were told the scheme would prove a failure, as we would lose half of the amount unpaid. We had confidence, however, in the Brotherhood, and filled every order sent us, taking all risks, and results show we were not mistaken, for, as stated before, our losses to date do not sum up to one-half of one per cent, and even this is not given up, for we are often in receipt of back installments that have almost been considered a loss.

We have made this statement in order to let the world know that no more honest or more conscientious class of men can be found anywhere on earth than the Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Trusting you will give this expression of fact a place in your esteemed journal, we remain, yours truly,

THE HODGSON BOOK CO.,  
F. T. HODGSON, President.



## News Notes from Local Unions



San Antonio, Texas.—Times are better in this city than they have been for the past thirteen years, to our knowledge. Local Union 717 therefore desires to have the name of San Antonio Texas, stricken from the dull list in the Carpenter.

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Des Moines, Iowa.—At their regular meeting, held on December 12, Local Union 425 admitted 20 new members, all of whom are employed in the Carr Adams mill. All the mills here are now unionized and all the men working in them are union.

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Elmira, N. Y.—The woodworking plant of Kertscher & Co., of this city, has been unionized and has been declared a union shop, the firm having complied with the requirements of the U. B. The employes have become members of Local Union 879, being duly initiated.

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Bisbee, Ariz.—Our local union is growing as rapidly as can be expected under the baneful and trying circumstances we have to contend with. As we are contemplating the entering into a movement to secure the eight-hour day, we would request all local unions to render us the valuable assistance of keeping migrating carpenters away until further notice.

\* \* \*

Red Banks, N. J.—Having some months ago requested the Editor of our journal to place the name of this city on the "dull list," we now feel it our duty to let the brothers know that business has picked up nicely in this locality. We have not an idle man at present, while there is a job going on on which about twenty men could find ready employment. All the bosses, except three, are paying the increased wages. These latter will doubtlessly be won over and pay the increased rate on the first of the month, if not be-

fore. This would mean the elimination of the open shop, which we are determined to accomplish at an early date. As our annual report will show, we are doing quite well down here. Please remove the name of Red Banks, N. J., from the dull list.

\* \* \*

Roanoke, Va.—We are getting along fairly well, our men had all the work they could do this year and there is a bright prospect for 1906. A great drawback to our cause is the great number of non-union men. They represent about half of the craft in this locality, but we have the best mechanics in the union. The three planing mills here are fairly organized, in fact, we have strictly closed shops in that line.

\* \* \*

New London, Conn.—Trade conditions here are not as favorable as pictured by the brother who sent in the item published in the December journal. We have a sufficient supply of men to do all the work, and traveling brothers should not be encouraged to come here in search of employment. Nor does any journeyman carpenter receive as much as \$3.25 per day; we have just made a demand for \$3.00 per day.

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Thomasville, Ga.—Local Union 1493, organized in October last, has now thirty members enrolled. We think a great deal of the U. B., and are anxious to grow in numbers and influence as fast as possible. We are now meeting once a week, on Monday night. The brickmasons here working ten hours at present, are making a demand for nine hours, and the woodworkers who are working eleven and one-half hours per day are demanding a reduction to ten hours, which shows that unionism is still in its infancy here and a great deal of missionary work to be performed.



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Chicago, Ill.—At a recent meeting of Local Union 199, of this city, after considerable discussion on having the financial statement of the General Office republished in the columns of *The Carpenter*, the sentiment was very pronounced in favor of the present form of the journal. All were anxious to express their appreciation of *The Carpenter* in its up-to-date dress, and more especially in the up-to-date management editorially and the splendid array of writers. Finally it was moved that the secretary stand instructed to request the general secretary to supply an additional twenty-five copies of the financial statement.

\* \* \*

Charleston, Mo.—Local Union 566 gave a fine Thanksgiving supper on November 25. Brother A. Crondell, of Paducah, Ky., being our distinguished guest. Brother Crondell made a fine speech on union aims and principles, which was well received by all, and the nice supper spread was thoroughly enjoyed by the members, their families and other visiting brothers. We are coming around all right, and our local union is doing fine. The present time is the best the carpenter ever had in Charleston. We had a prosperous year and should be thankful for its blessings. What we want now is a spread, on a larger scope, of the spirit of unionism that makes labor organization invincible.

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Hastings, Neb.—In our efforts to advance trade conditions and promote the cause of unionism, we are having a hot old time. Most of the contractors are doing their utmost to disrupt our organization. They refuse to hire union men; but, nevertheless, all our members are at work and some for these very contractors, they being ignorant of the adherence of these men to the union. While the hostile attitude of some of the contractors has its influence on a few of our members, who seem to be afraid that an earthquake or something will happen, we fortunately have a baker's dozen of staunch union men who are not afraid to assert their rights as free men and citizens, knowing well that by taking this manly stand they will maintain their own self-respect and at the same time gain the respect of the

employer, though, guided by selfish interests, he may be loth to show his sentiments in this regard. Since we are organized we have advanced our wages somewhat, yet, by manly, intelligent and energetic action of our membership, better results could be attained for the benefit of all concerned.

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Columbus, Ind.—One of the most successful and enjoyable gathering occurred here on the evening of Saturday, December 10, in the city hall, when Local Union 1155 tendered a banquet to their members, their wives, daughters and sweethearts. In reality the occasion turned out to be a mass meeting at which the presence of a large contingent of the fair sex was a delightful and conspicuous feature. The meeting was opened at 8 p. m. sharp, with a short address of welcome by Brother C. F. Brown, the R. S. of the local union. H. L. Cook of Cincinnati, general organizer, the first speaker, in an elaborate address showed the benefits to be derived from membership in the U. B. and expounded the aims and objects of trade organization. General Secretary Frank Duffy, the next speaker, dealt with the labor question and movement in its various phases and the principle of unionism. Chas. Speyer, from the Gen. Office, made the after-dinner speech. He urged the wives and mothers to take an interest in the movement and assist in furthering the welfare of the organization. He spoke on the mill men's question, the U. B. label and the label movement in general. The remarks of the speakers were enthusiastically received. The banquet proved a sumptuous repast, served in fine style, the tables being loaded with good things for the edification of the inner man.

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Lynchburg, Va.—During the past season carpenters have been flocking to this city in such large numbers that at present there are at least 1,200 or 1,500 men here working at the trade. This great influx has been caused by a great boom in the building industry, which we are enjoying this year, and, though beneficial, generally speaking, this great influx of men it entailed, had a bad effect on our local union. We have so far been unable to obtain any control over this vast army of transient

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and non-union men. They are wielding an almost unrestricted influence over the trade, while Local Union 403 had to struggle against many odds. However, we have some good, earnest and energetic men in the local union, and we have now decided and are determined to thoroughly organize the city. We have rented another hall, where we can meet every week, instead of twice a month, as heretofore. We are distributing campaign literature among the non-union men and holding public meetings once a month. We shall use every other means in our power to get the outside element interested in the cause of organized labor and join our ranks. The two daily papers appearing in this city refuse to render us any assistance. We can not get them to publish anything in favor of our movement, except when we pay for it as advertising matter. Nevertheless we are looking for an early success of our campaign.



## Movements for Better Conditions.

Local Union 1166, Fremont, O.—After May 1, 1906, we expect to be paid an increase in wages of five per cent., and shall make a demand to that effect upon the contractors and builders.

District of Lowell, Mass.—We are demanding an advance in wages from \$2.50 to \$2.80 per day. Prospects for the coming season's work are good and we anticipate no difficulty in having our reasonable demands granted.

Local Union 1046, Bridgewater, Mass.—We have notified the bosses that we demand a minimum wage-scale of \$3.00 per day of eight hours to take effect on April 1, 1906. This gives the bosses ample time to finish up all work contracted for at this time.

Local Union 1392, South Amboy, N. J.—The carpenters of Perth Amboy and New Brunswick, two nearby cities, are working eight hours and receiving \$3.00 per day, while we are working nine hours for \$2.50. We believe that we are at least entitled to an advance in wages of twenty-five cents per day and have made a demand to that effect, the increased rate to be paid on and after April 1, 1906.

Local Union 41, Champaign, Ill.—Our working hours are still ten hours per day, and believing them to be entirely out of date, we have passed a resolution that we make a demand for nine hours and a minimum rate of thirty-five cents per hour to go into effect on April 1, 1906.

Local Union 1229, Statesboro, Ga.—All the contractors within the jurisdiction of this local union, at the end of November, were notified that on and after the 15th of December, 1905, we would work but nine hours; this to constitute a day's work. We do not anticipate any trouble in getting our demand granted.

Local Union 6, Amsterdam, N. Y.—Deeming it about time that we should fall in line with surrounding cities and towns, we have decided to make a demand on our employers for the eight-hour work day, the same to begin with May 1, 1906. We have the good will of the people and anticipate little or no trouble with the employers.

Local Union 444, Pittsfield, Mass.—At a special meeting held on Tuesday, November 17, 1905, this local union unanimously decided to make a demand upon the contractors for a minimum wage of \$3.00 per day, to take effect on April 1, 1906. All members are working at present and prospects for the winter season are good.

District of Philadelphia, Pa.—We have submitted an agreement containing our demands for the next season to the master carpenters. The main clause of the agreement stipulates that on and after May 1, 1906, our wages shall be forty-five cents an hour. Our present scale is forty cents an hour for eight hours work.

Local Union 559, Paducah, Ky.—Our present agreement with the contractors expiring on the first of May, next, we have entered into negotiations with the employers with a view to obtain their signatures to a new agreement providing for a minimum scale of thirty-five cents an hour, which means an advance of three and three-quarter cents per hour after above date. Having nearly all the carpenters in the town in the union, we anticipate no trouble with the bosses.



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Local Union 465, Ardmore, Pa.—The following resolution was unanimously passed by Local Union 455 at their last regular meeting: “Resolved, That beginning with May 1, 1906, the minimum rate of wages for a journeymen carpenter shall be forty-five cents per hour.”

Local Union 7, Minneapolis, Minn.—By a vote of 425 to 15, we have decided to amend that clause of our working rules governing wages and demand an increase of two and one-half cents per hour to take effect on April 1, 1906. This decision was passed at a well attended called meeting held November 24th.

District Council, New London, Conn.—At a regular meeting of this body, held Dec. 6, 1905, it was unanimously voted to present demands to the contractors, of which the following are the main points: That beginning with April 1, 1906, 37½ cents per hour shall be the minimum wage. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work. Overtime shall be paid at the rate of 56¼ cents per hour on week days; on Sundays and holidays 75 cents per hour. We urgently request all carpenters to take notice of this movement and to remain away from this vicinity while it is pending.

Local Union 622, Waco, Tex.—We are endeavoring to secure the signatures of the contractors to an agreement which provides for the payment of a minimum wage of \$3.00 per day, on and after January 1, 1906. Our present wages being \$2.75 per day of eight hours, this would mean a raise of 25 cents per day. We have fifteen union and five non-union employers and from fifteen to twenty non-union men in this place. However, trade is brisk this season and prospects for the success of a movement of this kind have never been better.

Local Union 444, Pittsfield, Mass.—Our present agreement with the contractors expiring on April 1, 1906, we have asked for an increase of wages to be paid on and after that date. We believe that we can get our demand acceded to without suspension of work, or without being out long, if transient brothers will keep away. One firm has already advertised for men, when there is plenty here to do the work.

Pay no attention to this advertisement and give Pittsfield, Mass., a wide berth pending a settlement of our demand.

Local Union 187, Geneva, N. Y.—By unanimous vote this local union passed a resolution to the effect that the contractors be notified that on and after May 1, 1906, we would ask that an advance in wages of 25 cents per day be paid to every working journeyman carpenter employed by them. All apprentices working through 1904 and 1905, to receive the same advance, and foremen to receive an advance of 35 cents per day of nine hours' work. Up to this time in this city foremen never received any more pay than other men, though they had to do the work of a journeyman and sometimes to work harder. Conditions here are such that a raise of wages of 25 cents per day must be considered a fair demand, work is plentiful and rent and the prices of necessities of life are high.

Ithaca, N. Y.—On November 8th a special meeting of this local union unanimously decided to make a demand for a ten per cent. advance in wages, the new scale to go into effect on June 1, 1906. The present scale is \$2.50 per day, outside men and bench hands working eight hours per day and machine men nine hours. With a design to frustrate our efforts to secure the increase for mill men, the mill owners have notified all their employes that they must sign individual agreements by January 1, 1906, or be discharged. This is a direct attempt on the part of the mill owners to establish the open shop, and as we are not willing to tolerate this condition we have, on December 20, unanimously voted that the mill owners must withdraw their edict within twenty-four hours and that upon refusal we will demand eight hours for mill men. Notice to that effect having been served upon the mill owners, but ignored by them, Local Union 603, on December 23, ordered out all members employed in the mills, which order has been promptly obeyed. The Building Trades Council of this city has fully endorsed our action and we have now all mechanics in the building line to assist us in this fight.

# The Carpenter

Local Union 1743, Wildwood, N. J.—The cost of living in this place being higher than in Philadelphia, Pa., and in other large cities in this section, while our wages are considerably lower, we have asked for a minimum scale of \$3.00 per day of nine hours. Some of the employers, realizing that under the circumstances we are entitled to an increase, express themselves in favor of acceding to our demand, yet a few are holding back waiting to see what larger builders intend doing in the matter. We have not the slightest doubt but that we will have all the employers on our side on March 1st when we expect the new scale to take effect, but one; he is the mayor of the town. He was the last one to grant the nine-hour day, and apparently will be the last one to sign up this time. We expect little or no opposition from other quarters. The wages paid at present range from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day.

\* \* \*

## Successful Trade Movements.

New York City.—Our representatives have reached an agreement with the Master Carpenters' Association and the Interior Decorators, which provides for increase in wages of 30 cents a day for outside men and 22 cents increase for inside men, to take effect on July 1, 1906. We will now make an effort to obtain a fifty cent per day increase from the independent bosses in the Brooklyn, Queens and Bronx Boroughs, and also in the Borough of Richmond (Staten Island). We are having some difficulty in the latter borough, also in Mt. Vernon, but as the prospects for next seasons' work are good, we have no fear of the result.

\* \* \*

## Lock-Out Still On in Pensacola, Fla., Keep Away.

Pensacola, Fla.—Carpenters dropping in here every day, claiming that they had not been aware of our men being locked out, we desire to give more publicity to the fact that the lock-out here is still going on. We have now in this city about half a million dollars' worth of buildings, the erection of which will begin in a few days, but can not come to any agreement with the contractors. We have fought them successfully so far and can certainly handle them further on if transient brothers will keep away.

The firm of Lewman & Co. has its repre-

sentatives here; they have secured a contract for the Brent building and threaten to bring men from Louisville, Ky., we here refusing to work nine hours. We would bring this matter to the special attention of the Louisville local unions, trusting that they will instruct their members to give Pensacola, Fla., a wide berth.

\* \* \*

## Look Out For Him.

John S. Thompson, a member of Local Union 1451, Monterey, Cal., has decamped from that city, swindling his brother workmen out of several weeks' wages, besides defrauding a number of business men of a considerable amount of money. He is about 5 feet 6 inches tall, dark complexioned, sometimes he wears a mustache, sometimes he is smooth shaven, being so when he left. He is about 45 years of age. This seems to be a penchant of Thompson. Look out for him!

\* \* \*

## A Warning.

Lewiston, Idaho.—We would warn all local unions to beware of one Orin Matley, a carpenter by trade, who came to Lewiston a few months ago, boasting that he would break up our union, hiring non-union men and working them longer hours. He recently left this locality under suspicious circumstances, and as it is probable that he will apply for membership in the locality where he turns up, sister locals are advised to reject him. His admission would surely have an injurious effect on both the trade and the organization.

\* \* \*

## Where is Jacob Lachenmaier.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Jacob Lachenmaier, a native of Romsbach, Wurtemberg, Germany, will confer a favor upon Local Union 163, Peekskill, N. Y., by obtaining his address and send it to his sister. MRS. ALBERT STRUMKY.

Peekskill, N. Y.

A wag of the head sometimes indicates wisdom; the wag of the tongue often betrays nonsense.

Having money in your possession doesn't make it yours. It may be other people's money, and if you are an honest man you will try and remember that.



# Craft Problems

## Foundations.

(By D. L. Stoddard.)

Foundations should be well laid before the building is erected. The kind of foundation to be built depends almost entirely on the individual, and the kind of material at hand. And it matters not very much whether it is concrete, ar-

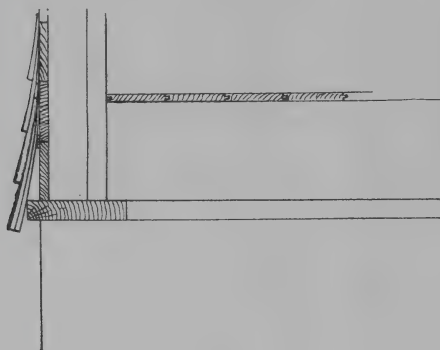


Fig. 1.

tificial stone, red stone, cobblestone, rough stone or smooth stone, brick or dressed stone.

Not only is it necessary for the foundation to be well laid before the building is erected, but it is even more necessary that the foundation of the builder should be well laid before he commences to build.

It is quite as important that the builder that intends to make his life's work in building should graduate at the head of his class as the professional man.

Not only should it be his desire to be at the head of his class at graduation (or at the time he completes his apprenticeship), but it is important that he keep himself up and abreast with the times.

Perhaps nothing has injured us more individually or collectively in the past than the simple fact that when we served our time as an apprentice, and became a real builder, we saw the need of organization and, becoming disgusted with our trade, devoted all our spare time to organization and never spent a moment keeping up in our trade. Perhaps this is not true with the majority, as I never remember seeing

the time that the majority spent the greater part of their time in organization. Yet I have seen only too often that the majority have been disgusted with their trade. A man to make a success of this life must be in love with his occupation.

I know a professional man that very nearly told me the truth the other day when he said he only spent about one hour out of the twenty-four at home. The rest of the time he was busy at his profession both day and night. He is in middle life, and already knows his calling so well that even if he never read up any more it is likely his patrons will send him to an early grave, simply by overwork. Yet, as busy as he is, and as much as he needs sleep, rest and recreation, he spends every moment's time he can possibly get in reading up, so as to keep up with the times. He says he owes it to his patrons.

Supposing this man upon graduation had become disgusted with his calling and had never tried to keep up in it. How different would have been his success in life.

For years the professional man has had his library. The day is at hand that the

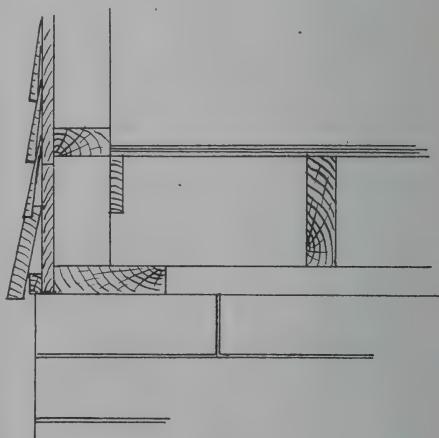


Fig. 2.

carpenter should have his. He is not only just as deserving of a good library as the professional man, but the day is at hand that it is a necessity.

# The Carpenter

We are now many of us laying plans for better conditions for our next season's work. And, while we expect better pay, wouldn't it be well for us, through the long, cold winter, to better fit ourselves as mechanics.

I have here sketched a little of the be-

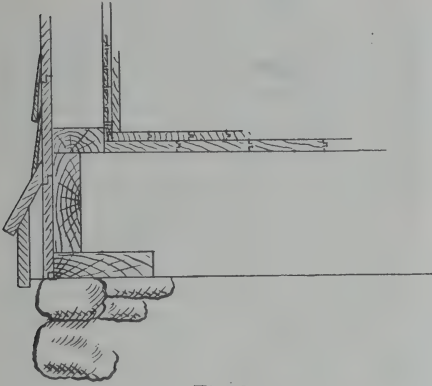


Fig. 3.

ginning of house construction. It may not be of interest to the majority, but if it in any way helps one of the 200,000 union carpenters of our land I shall be well paid for writing it.

Fig. 1 illustrates the corner of a house, shows corner post, sill, joist, 6-inch flooring, outside lining and shingles.

Note how the swell to the shingles is made by projecting the sill, which is just as easy and a little cheaper than furring out. Of course, it takes a lot of furring to give it the proper curve.

Fig. 2 shows side section and shows sill set on edge, which is probably the better way, though, I'll admit, it is a matter of opinion.

I know of a contractor that got a few cheap houses all alike to build, and his foreman built the first one by laying the sill flat. The contractor came near making him tear it all apart and told him to never lay another sill flat—always put them on edge, as Fig. 2. The foreman agreed to remember, and all went on nicely until the house was ready for plastering.

The foreman said to the contractor: "Now this next house is to be built just like this one?" The contractor said, "Yes," and so he went at it, and when the contractor came around he just about

went up in the air to find it all nailed together and the sill flat, like Fig. 1.

He said to the foreman: "Didn't I tell you to always put the sill on edge?"

"Yes," the foreman said, "you did once, but after that, don't you remember, you told me this house was to be built just like the other?" The contractor said it was on him, and he laughed and walked away.

You will note this house is built without lining and the cheapest kind of base—simply a shiplap board and the common siding starting on the lip, no cap at all. A 2x4 on top of the joist to nail the studding to and 4-inch flooring.

Fig. 3 shows a better sill than either of the others, for it is both combined; also a double floor. Note the ground strip for the plasterer to work to at the floor, which makes it nice and even for the inside base. The outside base is furred out, and the real base and cap show about equal, though in this style often the cap is the main piece. The lining shown here is about the best there is for general use and is shiplap.

Fig. 4 does away with the 2x4 on top of joist and where the joist are well nailed

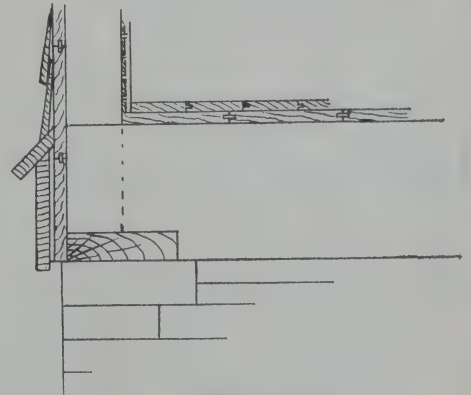


Fig. 4.

to the studding makes quite a stout job. Yet it is hard to make a real tight job between the 2x4 with the flooring, and is therefore often left entirely open, which is enjoyed very much by the mice.

This style of base is more prominent than the cap, and I think makes a better job than the other. The main objection to both is the beveling of the siding so



# The Carpenter

thin at the bottom edge. This lining is grooved and a strip put in. Some argue it is cheaper, as there is no waste in cutting down for the tongue, though by the time the strip is secured I do not see much saved.

Fig. 5 shows end of house section and

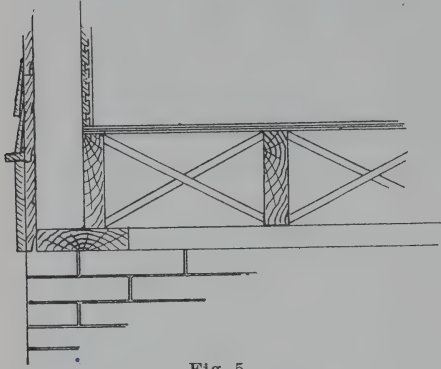


Fig. 5.

shows the studding setting down on flat sill and the end joist at inner edge of studding answers a double purpose, as it makes joist and sill, too.

This old-fashioned base and cap I have never seen surpassed. This lining is like

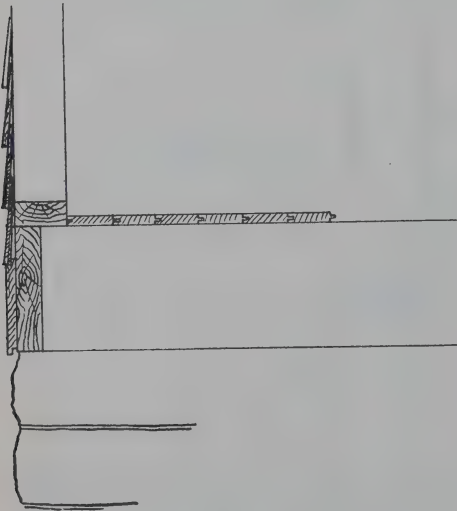


Fig. 6.

my own house. As I couldn't get shiplap, I put on drop siding, inside out. Then papered the house and put on beveled siding, and on the inside used patent lath, which makes a very warm and strong job, and a good brick foundation looks pretty

good to me. The cutting of the end studding longer than the side studding, as shown here, I think is, indeed, a good method, and much better than Fig. 6, which shows a fairly good base, that will last perhaps longer than some of the others, yet I can not say I admire it.

## No Use.

Dey ain't no use ter grumble kase de weather dark an' bad,

An' dey ain't no use ter worry till yer out o' sorts an' sad;

Mister Sunshine might be hidin' fo' a minnit thru de day—

But he gwine ter shine upon yo'—gwine ter guide yo' on de way!

Milwaukee Sentinel.

A New York bricklayer fell six stories, and then indignantly struck a man who wanted to call an ambulance for him. He evidently feared they would operate on him if they ever got him into a hospital.

## The New Universal Square.

The Duby & Shinn Mfg. Co. of New York City wish to call attention to an improvement in their square, which combines the two lines of diamond holes into one line, and to explain the effect of the change. It is an improvement, inasmuch as it corrects a slight discrepancy in the measurement of the circle, which was the case with the old style. Also the new style will be found more useful in marking off a straight line at every eighth or quarter inch. This can be done very neatly and accurately by placing the pencil in the diamond corner and making a dot, instead of the old method of placing a rule on a line and marking off measurements from it.

They also wish to call the attention of the trade to their relief from the past small output of their squares, in consequence of their original small shop and equipment, which did not enable them even to cope with the demand from local houses, who were flooded with back orders on account of the first delay caused by the necessity of a specially prepared steel. Consequently the far-off trade has been abused by long delays in filling their orders.

The company has changed their factory quarters, and now have a fully equipped plant well under way with a thoroughly experienced tool maker in charge and a force of experienced tool makers as assistants, so they are now ready for stock orders, guaranteeing not more than two weeks' delay to shipments of same.

Any mechanic who purchases a square and finds it "out" in any detail, is asked to please return it either direct or through his dealer, and receive a perfect one in its place. This is a standing guarantee.



# Für unsere deutschen Leser



## Friede in Sicht.

Unseren Lokal-Unionen ist Anfangs Dezember ein Cirkular zugegangen, denselben mittheilend, daß auf Veranlassung der im November in Pittsburg stattgefundenen Konvention der American Federation of Labor die Delegaten unserer Bruderschaft und diejenigen der Amalgamated Wood-Workers eine Vereinbarung getroffen, dergemäß die Executiv-Behörden beider Organisationen am 25. Januar 1906 in Indianapolis zusammenzutreten werden, um über die Beseitigung der seit Jahren zwischen Carpenters und Wood-Workers herrschenden Jurisdiktions-Streitigkeiten zu berathen. Wie in solchen Fällen üblich, wurde ebenfalls vereinbart, daß mittlerweile alle feindseligen Maßnahmen beiderseits einzustellen seien. Diese Vereinbarungen wurden von der Konvention indossirt, und wir erwarten von unseren Mitgliedern und Lokal-Unionen, daß sie den letzteren Theil der Vereinbarungen gewissenhaft beobachten und befolgen werden.

Es ist uns gegenwärtig noch nicht bekannt, wie die Nachricht über die diesbezüglichen Vorgänge auf der Konvention der A. F. of L. von unseren Lokal-Unionen aufgenommen wurden, sind uns aber bewußt, daß dies überall da, wo Konflikte zwischen uns und den Wood-Workers stattgefunden haben, mit sehr gemischten Gefühlen geschah. Wir halten es deshalb für geboten, hier einige Worte beizufügen, um die Gemüther zu beruhigen.

Außer den oben angeführten Punkten der von den Delegaten beiderseits angenommenen Resolution besagt der dritte und letzte Punkt, daß es die Aufgabe der zur Berathung zusammen tretenden beiderseitigen Executiv-Behörden sein soll, sich über einen Gewerksvertrag oder eine Einigungsbasis (understanding) oder über Verschmelzung zu einigen. Hieraus geht hervor, daß unsere Delegaten zur Konvention voll und ganz den Standpunkt vertraten, den ihre Konstituenten, unsere Bruderschaft, seit Jahren in der Streitfrage eingenommen hat, nämlich, daß die Verschmelzung aller aus Cabinetmakers und Maschinenarbeitern

zusammengesetzten Lokal-Unionen der Amalgamated Wood-Workers mit unserer Bruderschaft und die Schaffung einer einheitlichen Organisation des Holzarbeiter-Gewerkes eine Nothwendigkeit sei. Diese Verschmelzung ist in der Resolution vorgesehen; mehr konnten wir unter gegebenen Umständen von der Konvention und der Thätigkeit und dem Einfluß unserer Delegaten nicht erwarten. Selbst wenn die Delegaten der Wood-Workers instruiert gewesen wären, einer Verschmelzung zuzustimmen, was bekanntlich nicht der Fall war, so hätten trotzdem über die Art und Weise der Verschmelzung und die Bedingungen, unter denen dieselbe stattfinden soll, Verhandlungen gepflogen werden müssen.

Man muß hier in Betracht ziehen, daß eine Verschmelzung kein gewöhnlicher Uebertritt oder Anschluß ist, bei welchen einfach die Bestimmungen gelten, denen sich ein einzelnes Mitglied bei seiner Aufnahme zu unterwerfen hat.

Viele unserer Mitglieder werden voraussichtlich behaupten, daß unsere Delegaten auf der Konvention nicht energisch genug auftraten, daß sie unter Androhung unseres Austrittes eine sofortige Verschmelzung oder doch bedingungslosen Uebertritt der Amalgamated Wood-Workers hätten fordern sollen. Sie werden wahrscheinlich behaupten, daß der Beschluß der Delegaten die Verschmelzung noch im Zweifel lasse oder doch verzögere und daß unsere Bruderschaft auf der Pittsburger Konvention überhaupt nichts gewonnen habe. Dem wäre zu erwidern, daß wir auf dieser Konvention entschieden mehr Berücksichtigung fanden, als auf vorhergegangenen Konventionen, jedoch nicht durch Maßnahmen, die sie getroffen, sondern durch Maßnahmen, die sie nicht getroffen hat.

Die vor zwei Jahren in Boston abgehaltene Konvention der A. F. of L. beschloß, daß sich unsere Bruderschaft der Entscheidung des Schiedsrichters Downey fügen müsse, widrigenfalls man ihr den Charter entziehen werde. Die vorlegte in San Francisco stattgefundenen Konvention erkannte die Downey'sche Entscheidung und den Bostoner Beschluß als rechtskräftig an, und erst kürzlich sah sich Sam Gompers, der Präsident der A. F. of L., veranlaßt, auf



# The Carpenter

Grund erwähneter Entscheidung bei der Baltimore Federation of Labor auf Ausführung und Beobachtung der Entscheidung und des Bostoner Beschlusses zu dringen. Die Pittsburger Konvention dagegen hat es den Executiv-Behörden beider beteiligten Organisationen überlassen, in der Jurisdiktionsfrage eine Einigung oder Verschmelzung zu erzielen.

In dem Zeitraume zwischen der Bostoner und der Pittsburger Konvention hat sich manches geklärt. Unter den leitenden Geistern der A. F. of L., wie unter den organisierten Arbeitern überhaupt, hat sich allem Anscheine nach ein besseres Verständnis der Lage des Holzarbeiter-Gewerkes, der Verhältnisse, denen dasselbe heute unterworfen und der wahren Ursachen der darin herrschenden Streitigkeiten durchgerungen. Ohne Zweifel haben die Vorgänge in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore und anderen Städten, in denen die Shop- und Fabrikarbeiter unter der Fahne unserer Bruderschaft organisiert sind, in diesem Klärungsprozesse eine Rolle gespielt. Angesichts dieser Vorgänge und angesichts des allgemeinen Gesinnungsumschwunges in der Jurisdiktionsfrage unseres Gewerkes, wäre es nun höchst sonderbar, wenn nicht auch unter den Wood-Workers selbst eine Gesinnungsänderung stattgefunden hätte, die uns der Verwirklichung des Verschmelzungsgedankens beträchtlich näher brächte.

Wir verübeln es keinem Mitgliede, wenn es trenn zu seiner Organisation und bei derselben aushält, so lange diese in der Lage ist, ihren Zweck zu erfüllen und die Interessen ihrer Mitglieder zu wahren, also, so lange sie existenzberechtigt ist; aber sich der Macht der Verhältnisse widersetzen zu wollen, ist ein thörichtes Beginnen, welches die Interessen der Mitglieder nur schädigen kann.

Die Ereignisse der letzten Jahre im Holzarbeiter-Gewerke haben zum so und so vielen Male bewiesen, daß die Shop- und Fabrikarbeiter nur dann bessere Arbeitsbedingungen erringen können, wenn sie mit den outside-Arbeitern, den Carpenters, eng verbunden und ihnen bei Ausständen oder Aussperrungen deren moralischer und materieller Beistand gesichert ist. In der Beweisführung für die Stichtigkeit dieser Behauptung haben wir schon so viel Worte verloren, daß wir es heute vorziehen, auf Thatsachen hinzuweisen, die zu entdecken den Mitgliedern der Am. Wood-Workers gewiß heute nicht mehr schwer fallen wird, und die lauter reden denn Worte.

Mit Ausnahme einiger wenigen Orte, wo die Carpenters noch unter dem Banne der Unwissenheit, Engherzigkeit und der Selbstsucht stehen, von Eigenschaften, die wir gewiß nicht beschönigen wollen und die wir ernstlich bekämpfen, wird den unserer Bruderschaft angehörenden Shop- und Fabrikarbeitern der Beistand gewährt, den sie bedürfen, zu dem sie berechtigt sind und den ihnen unsere Organisation unter gegebenen Umständen gewähren kann. Sie sind treue, ergebene Mitglieder, die die Borthteile, die ihnen unsere Bruderschaft errungen hat und zu erringen bestrebt ist, zu würdigen wissen, und diejenigen, die früher den Wood-Workers angehört haben, wehren sich mit

Händen und Füßen gegen eine Rückkehr zu denselben, wie sie in der Entscheidung des Schiedsrichters Downey vorgesehen ist. Ein Wiederschluß würde in diesem Falle längere Arbeitszeit und niedrigere Löhne bedeuten, wie solche bei den Wood-Workers üblich sind.

Wir, und alle mit der A. F. of L. affilierten Organisationen und deren Mitglieder, haben alle Ursache, es freudigst zu begrüßen, daß die Pittsburger Konvention von der Inforzierung der Downey'schen Entscheidung und des Bostoner Beschlusses ablah. Denn ein Verband, der im Widerspruch mit den bestehenden Verhältnissen in einem gegebenen Gewerke über die Zugehörigkeit Tausender von Arbeitern verfügen wollte, der Tausende gegen ihren Willen in eine Organisation drängen wollte, die ihnen keinen Schutz gewährt, der Tausende zu längerer Arbeitszeit und niedrigeren Löhnen degradieren wollte, würde durch diese Handlung sein Schicksal besiegeln und sich selbst den Todesstoß versetzen.

Das Weitere müssen wir nun den beiderseitigen Executiv-Komitees überlassen, begnügen wir uns vorläufig mit der uns zugegangenen Botschaft „Friede in Sicht“.

Die Jurisdiktions-Streitigkeiten zwischen unserer Bruderschaft und den Amalgamated Wood-Workers haben nun gerade lange genug andauert — zum Nachtheile aller Holzarbeiter und zum Ergötzen und Vorthheil der Arbeitgeber. Hoffen wir, daß die leidige Jurisdiktionsfrage am 25. Januar ihrer Lösung zugeführt wird.

Die Zimmerer in Basel (Schweiz) haben kürzlich über den Arbeitgeber-Verband einen bedeutenden Sieggerrungen. Am 25. April legten 427 Zimmerer die Arbeit nieder, weil ihre Forderungen: Anerkennung des Minimallohnes und Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit von 10 auf 9½ Stunden zurückgewiesen wurden. Nachdem sich der ganze Bauunternehmer-Verband in die Angelegenheit eingemischt und allen Bauarbeitern mit einer Aussperrung gedroht hatte, wenn die Zimmerer nicht zur Arbeit zurückkehren sollten, aber die Wirkung dieses Schreckschusses ausblieb, erfolgte diese Aussperrung am 11. Mai und 2200 Bauarbeiter aller Zweige wurden auf das Pflaster geworfen. Trotzdem die Polizei den Bauunternehmern zu Hülfe eilte, die Arbeiter einzuschüchtern versuchte und unter den Zimmerern zahlreiche Verhaftungen vornahm, blieben die Arbeiter standhaft.

Nach fünfwöchiger Dauer der Aussperrung war die Einigkeit im Lager der Arbeitgeber erschüttert und fünf der größten Firmen unterzeichneten den von den Zimmerern unterbreiteten Vertrag. Damit war nun wohl die Aussperrung aufgehoben, aber der Ausstand noch nicht beendet, da sich der mittlerweile aus zwölf Zimmermeister gebildete Arbeitgeber-Verband nicht zum Friedensschlusse bequemen wollte. Deren Bemühungen, Arbeitswillige zu erhalten, schlugen indessen gänzlich fehl, und so sahen sich auch die Verbandsmeister schließlich gezwungen, den Vertrag zu unterzeichnen, den Minimallohn anzuerkennen und die 9½ stündige Arbeitszeit einzuführen.



# D e p a r t e m e n t F r a n ç a i s



## Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

La Grève des Arsenaux.

J'ai indiqué précédemment qu'à la suite d'une conférence antimilitariste faite par un ouvrier de l'arsenal de Brest, l'amiral qui commande cette place avait infligé une punition au conférencier. Au cours des réunions de protestation organisées par les collègues de ce dernier des injures auraient été proférées contre l'amiral lequel riposta en frappant de mise à pied ceux qu'à tort ou à raison il considérait comme ayant gravement manqué à la discipline en agissant ainsi. Sa décision n'alla pas sans soulever une véritable tempête et, sur l'instigation du syndicat de Brest, la fédération des arsenaux décréta la grève générale dans les cinq ports de guerre français.

A Toulon, sur 6,500 ouvriers, 6,000 abandonnèrent les chantiers. Lorient fournit également un fort contingent de grévistes; mais la même unanimité fut loin d'être constatée à Cherbourg et à Rochefort. Fait plus grave encore, l'arsenal de Brest, pour lequel les autres ports engageaient ce mouvement de solidarité, ne donna qu'un nombre insignifiant de grévistes, la très grande majorité des ouvriers ayant continué à travailler. Des le premier jour, la grève parut donc irrémédiablement condamnée. Ajoutez à cela que, d'une part une circulaire du ministre fut affichée dans tous les arsenaux qui prévenait que tous ceux des ouvriers qui n'auraient pas repris le travail dans le délai de trois jours seraient considérés comme démissionnaires, et que, d'autre part, la chambre des députés, saisie de l'incident par voie d'interpellation, donna raison au ministre, et vous comprendrez aisément la rapidité avec laquelle prit fin ce conflit qui devait tout emporter.

Un congrès des ouvriers des ports fut réuni à Paris et le ministre de la marine reçut une délégation qui lui exposa les revendications de la corporation, présentant des excuses pour les paroles un peu vives

qui auraient été prononcées contre les chefs et faisant appel à son indulgence pour les ouvriers frappés.

Le ministre promit d'étudier consciencieusement cette question et déclara aux délégués qu'il était fermement résolu à faire respecter les chefs par les ouvriers et par réciproque, d'exiger des chefs le même respect pour leurs subordonnés.

Il ne manqua pas de faire remarquer aux délégués, non sans ironie, combien il paraissait étrange de voir des travailleurs employés dans les arsenaux, ne vivant que par la préparation de la guerre, estimant, par leurs réclamations sur le régime des retraites, que la situation actuelle avait quelque chance de se prolonger longtemps encore, organiser des meetings contre le militarisme et engager les travailleurs à refuser de se servir des armes qu'eux mêmes ne cessent de forger, alors que la logique la plus élémentaire leurs commanderait plutôt de commencer par refuser de les fabriquer et d'aller offrir leurs bras à une autre industrie. Il ajouta qu'au lieu de se mettre en grève aussi facilement qu'ils avaient tendance à le faire, il serait plus habile de leur part d'envoyer régulièrement au ministre des délégations chargées de présenter les réclamations du personnel et de les discuter avec calme et courtoisie se déclarant disposé, quant à lui, à les recevoir chaque fois qu'ils le jugeraient nécessaire.

Ainsi prit fin ce mouvement qui parut tout d'abord gros de menaces. Il aura pour conséquence la militarisation d'un certain nombre de services de la marine, tel notamment que celui des approvisionnements de la flotte, les ouvriers employés à cette besogne devant être versés dans des ateliers où des places leur seront faites par la mise à la retraite des travailleurs qui y ont droit. Ca ne serait pas là le meilleur résultat de la grève, car si avec les économies ainsi réalisés il sera possible d'améliorer les conditions de travail des ouvriers des arsenaux, il n'en

(Suite sur page 53.)



## DEATH ROLL

ROSE, ANTON, of L. U. 1354, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

HAM, MRS., wife of S. B. Ham of L. U. 146, Schenectady, N. Y.

BURRIS, BASSEL, of L. U. 437, Portsmouth, O.

HARDER, WM., of L. U. 550, Oakland, Cal.

JENSEN, H. P., of L. U. 550, Oakland, Cal.

GESNOWITZ, LOUIS, of L. U. 147, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BRADLEY, S. A., of L. U. 651, Jackson, Mich.

GOLD, HENRY, of L. U. 765, Mascoutah, Ill.

ALLEN, LOUIS R., of L. U. 757, South Manchester, Conn.

HOLMBERG, KLAUS, of L. U. 757, South Manchester, Conn.

### Prompt Payment of Death Claims Appreciated.

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 18, 1905.

Mr. Frank Duffy:

Dear Sir:—Please find enclosed receipt of Brother Alex. C. Saucier and accept the brothers sincerest thanks for the prompt payment of benefit on the death of his wife. He feels greatly obliged to the entire U. B. of C. & J.

FRANK H. BLANCKETT,  
Fin. Sec. L. U. 1305.

Oakland, Cal., Dec. 19, 1905.

Mr. Frank Duffy, Gen. Sec.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—Permit me to thank you and the General Office on behalf of L. U. 550 for the prompt return on the Death claims of our local union which have been received up to date. All local unions should be as prompt in paying their per capita tax. Again thanking you, I am,

Yours truly,  
D. C. CRAWFORD,  
Rec. Sec. L. U. 550.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 10, 1905.

Brother Neale:

Dear Sir and Brother—At our regular meeting, held December 6, by a rising vote of the members present, it was decided to thank you for the prompt settlement of the claim of our Brother McKennen. Yours,

W. S. HOGAN,  
Fin. Sec. L. U. 441.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1905.

Mr. Frank Duffy:

I wish to extend my many thanks to you and the B. of C. & J. for the prompt payment of the benefit due me on the

death of my husband, and also for the kindness shown me by Mr. Bradford, of the local union.

Very respectfully,  
MRS. P. L. CONORS.

Farmingham, Mass., Dec. 10, 1905.

Dear Sir and Brother:—Enclosed please find receipt for benefit paid on death of Brother C. B. Mingo. His wife desires me to thank the U. B. in her behalf for the money, which will be quite a help to her, as she is left with two little girls of two and six years of age. Also receive the thanks of L. U. 860 for the prompt payment of this claim. I think every brother should keep his dues paid up in order to be in benefit if anything should happen. Hoping that our U. B. may grow and prosper, I am,

Yours fraternally,  
E. F. TWITCHELL,  
Fin. Sec. L. U. 680.

Oklahoma City, O. T., Nov. 29, 1905.

Mr. Frank Duffy:

Dear Sir—I wish to thank you very kindly for the promptness in sending me check for \$50 as benefit due me on the death of my beloved wife. I will always be a union man, for in union there is strength, which fact I can more easily comprehend now than ever before. The boys did all they could for me during my trouble.

As ever yours,  
W. D. DERRBYBERRY,  
L. U. 276.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., Dec. 5, 1905.

Mr. Thos. Neale, Gen. Treas.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed find receipt  
(Continued on page 53.)

# Claims Paid

IN DECEMBER, 1905.

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.	No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
4169	Ben Warrender .....	2	\$ 50.00	4223	Peter Richards .....	931	200.00
4170	David Brown .....	22	50.00	4224	Peter K. Brosius .....	1670	50.00
4171	Mrs. Minnie Faustman..	26	50.00	4225	C. D. Waring (dis.)....	4	200.00
4172	Mrs. Anna Bovee .....	26	50.00	4226	Frank Veces .....	54	200.00
4173	Joseph M. Ladoux .....	78	100.00	4227	Mrs. Clara V. Collins...	132	50.00
4174	Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart..	79	50.00	4228	Fred F. Russ .....	719	200.00
4175	Robert Gammon .....	83	200.00	4229	Louis B. Ettinger .....	884	200.00
4176	R. T. Templeton.....	88	200.00	4230	Joseph H. Devillars....	1015	50.00
4177	Dennis Hegerty .....	88	200.00	4231	Mrs. Lyda A. Maguire..	1018	50.00
4178	Mrs. Flora E. Palmer...	133	50.00	4232			void.
4179	Joseph H. Laros .....	239	200.00	4233	Mrs. Mary Smelter ....	11	50.00
4180	Herman Paap .....	282	200.00	4234	Mrs. Agnes A. Collins..	33	50.00
4181	Philip Hessler .....	291	200.00	4235	G. A. Hovey .....	74	100.00
4182	Herbert A. Smith (dis.)..	332	400.00	4236	Joseph Fessler .....	79	50.00
4183	Lewis H. Merklinger....	337	200.00	4237	C. H. Augustine (dis.)..	471	400.00
4184	Philip Carew .....	340	200.00	4238	John T. Brehler.....	674	50.00
4185	Mrs. Carrie Davis.....	361	50.00	4239	Mrs. Delvira A. Grove..	691	50.00
4186	John Aesch .....	375	200.00	4240	Frank L. Egbert.....	769	200.00
4187	L. H. Kelly.....	494	200.00	4241	Chas. Makoben .....	1447	200.00
4188	Samuel Woods .....	696	50.00	4242	James A. Lydon .....	1	200.00
4189	George Farmer .....	1074	200.00	4243	Thos. J. Berrill.....	22	129.00
4190	Pascal Richard .....	1305	50.00	4244	James Flack .....	38	50.00
4191	Chas. A. Boutin.....	1591	100.00	4245	H. S. Prendergast.....	180	200.00
4192	Andrew Skow .....	22	200.00	4246	Isaac Woodman .....	210	50.00
4193	Mrs. Ida S. Lundberg...	7	50.00	4247	John Erickson .....	299	95.00
4194	Wm. R. Noone.....	8	200.00	4248	Thaddeus McGaveran..	328	50.00
4195	Mrs. Emma A. Bauer....	10	50.00	4249	Fred Zeiger (dis.)....	332	400.00
4196	Mrs. Gerda Reinhold....	10	50.00	4250	John O. Magoffin.....	369	50.00
4197	Mrs. Josephine Miller...	90	50.00	4251	Robert A. Olson .....	381	200.00
4198	Joseph Peter .....	120	200.00	4252	Wm. Veitinger .....	723	200.00
4199	Mrs. Margaret A. Steck.	142	50.00	4253	Thos. F. Strother.....	993	180.00
4200	Mrs. Luelle Stearns....	171	50.00	4254	Napoleon Pichette .....	1035	200.00
4201	Frank Reichling .....	422	200.00	4255	Carl Winter .....	1143	200.00
4202	Basil Burrls .....	437	200.00	4256	Gus Hanks .....	1255	200.00
4203	Mrs. Grace Birek .....	692	50.00	4257	Fred. W. Klein.....	90	200.00
4204	Henry Gold .....	765	200.00	4258	Mrs. Theresa Merckens..	118	50.00
4205	Clarence B. Mingo.....	860	200.00	4259	Albert Reynolds .....	126	200.00
4206	Lewis Meeker .....	1036	200.00	4260	H. Page Johnson .....	132	200.00
4207	Frank P. Bauer .....	1242	200.00	4261	Jas. B. Appleby.....	132	200.00
4208	Wendelin Taub .....	1258	200.00	4262	Mrs. Mary E. Norwood..	225	50.00
4209	Samuel Rickard (dis.)..	1315	300.00	4263	Mrs. Mary A. Watts....	549	50.00
4210	Mathew Brophy .....	1	50.00	4264	Frank W. Claus.....	769	200.00
4211	John Strutholz .....	25	200.00	4265	Mrs. Mary L. Stoberl..	9	50.00
4212	John C. Redlfsen.....	34	50.00	4266	Robert C. Boice.....	122	200.00
4213	Edward Dowling .....	67	200.00	4267	Mrs. Anna Prensen....	58	50.00
4214	Joseph Navotney .....	87	50.00	4268	A. Hauser .....	76	50.00
4215	James Stephens .....	115	200.00	4269	Mrs. A. M. Schurtt....	80	50.00
4216	Mrs. Grace McElwain...	119	50.00	4270	Mrs. Catherine Sarson..	139	50.00
4217	Mrs. Margaret Smith...	230	50.00	4271	Thos. Dickson .....	230	200.00
4218	Martin Koseilniak .....	242	200.00	4272	Mrs. Catherine Willis..	306	50.00
4219	Fred Rowe .....	252	200.00	4273	Mrs. Jessie E. McColloch	310	50.00
4220	Frank Kramer .....	257	200.00	4274	D. A. Cook .....	481	50.00
4221	George R. Horner .....	322	200.00	4275	Marcus T. Douglas.....	483	200.00
4222	Mrs. Josephine H. Ritchie	888	50.00	4276	John Burke .....	836	200.00
				4277	Philip S. Dotterer.....	897	50.00
				4278	Wm. H. Stackhouse....	1062	200.00
				4279	Mrs. Sophia Barlow....	1319	50.00
				4280	Mrs. Carrie Claypool....	1072	50.00
				4281	Mrs. Susan Ackerman..	1722	50.00
				4282	Mrs. Anna Volke.....	612	50.00
				4283	Frank C. Schneider....	667	200.00
				4284	John E. Kellie.....	678	200.00
				4285	Geo. Levisque .....	730	50.00
				4286	F. Chisholm .....	1686	200.00
Total.....						\$15,804.00	



# DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS

Aberdeen, Wash.—L. L. Alexander.  
 Albany, N. Y.—Thos. Gilmore, 181 Sheridan ave.  
 Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.  
 Amarillo, Tex.—John C. Leissler.  
 Annapolis, Md.—Mark I. Smith 15 Franklin st.  
 Asbury Park, N. J.—A. L. Clayton, 1305 Summerfield ave.  
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 Atlantic City, N. J.—W. D. Kauffman, 1212 Atlantic ave.  
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 Aurora, Ill.—Carl Young.  
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 Barre, Vt.—D. J. Boyce.  
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 Canton, Ill.—E. L. Switzer, 435 Baxter Court.  
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 Central City, Ky.—L. N. Jenkins, Box J.  
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 Charleston, W. Va.—W. D. Summers, Station A.  
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 Dallas, Texas—R. M. Means, Box 372.  
 Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.  
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 Davenport, Ia.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island, Ill.  
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 Des Moines, Ia.—J. C. Walker, 510 7th st.; L. U. 425 (Millmen) C. Johnson, Easton Pl.  
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 Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 504 2d ave., E.  
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 East Palestine, O.—Geo. H. Alcorn.  
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 Elgin, Ill.—James K. Brower, Sheele Block, 380 North st.  
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 Fairfield, Conn.—H. U. Lyman, Box 224.  
 Farmington, Mo.—L. A. Short.  
 Fort Smith, Ark.—P. E. Gilmore.  
 Fort Worth, Tex.—J. H. Dalton.  
 Galesburg, Ill.—G. A. Tilton, 475 S. Academy street.  
 Gallipolis, O.—W. J. A. Ross, 4th ave.  
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 Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.  
 Iilon, N. Y.—T. Caillish.  
 Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.  
 Ithaca, N. Y.—  
 Jackson, Mich.—W. H. King, 314 N. Wisner st.  
 Jacksonville, Fla.—A. N. Jackson, 321 E. 2d street.  
 Jersey City, N. J.—J. R. Burgess, 168 Mercer st.  
 Kansas City, Mo.—O. H. Gordon; J. E. Chaffin, 3704 Michigan.  
 Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky.—W. H. Boyd, 1147 Columbia st., Newport, Ky.  
 Kirkwood, Mo.—G. A. Batting.  
 Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightower, 513 Arthur street.  
 Krebs, I. T.—E. D. Miller.  
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 LaSalle, Ill.—R. J. McIntosh.  
 Lincoln, Neb.—S. J. Kent, 1747 Sewell st.  
 Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.  
 Louisville, Ky.—Aug. Schultz, 310 1st st.  
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 Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.  
 Memphis, Tenn.—C. M. Dayton, 1340 Glen ave.  
 Middlesex, Mass., D. C.—E. C. Pinkham, 28 Dana st., Somerville, Mass.  
 Milwaukee, Wis.—Wm. Griebing, 318 State st.  
 Minneapolis, Minn.—Thos. McCort, 16 8th st., N.  
 Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island.  
 Monmouth, Ill.—S. O. Means, 907 S. B st.  
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 Nashville, Tenn.—J. L. Bradford, 426½ Union street.  
 Newark, N. J.—J. H. McLean, 259 S. 10th st.  
 Newton, Mass.—M. L. Chivers, 251 Washington st.

# The Carpenter

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 New London, Conn.—L. W. Beedle, 27 Tinker Court.  
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 New Rochelle, N. Y.—Edward Cotter, 5 Walnut st.  
 New York City—For Manhattan; Wm. Fyfe, 2118 8th ave.; Konst Eckert, 228 E. 103d st.; Richard Mortan, 33 N. Washington place, Astoria, L. I.; H. Storey, 187 St. Nicholas ave.; John Towers, 178 E. 78th st.; E. Haar (Stairbuilders), 811 E. 147th st. For Bronx; Chas. H. Bausber, 1370 Franklin ave.; Chas. Schratt, 1836 Arthur ave. For Brooklyn; Robt. Beatty, 33 Dean st.; Geo. Hellen, 295 Van Brunt; Henry Erickson, 288 Degraw st. For Queens; James Asher, Mill and Ward sts., Morris Park, L. I.; Wm. Pawlowich, 3 Newton Road, L. I. City. For Richmond; James Martin, 232 Richmond Road, Stapleton, L. I.  
 Niagara Falls, N. Y.—F. M. Perry, 530 23d st.  
 Northampton, Mass.—L. E. Pickett, 90 Market street.  
 Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.  
 Oakland, Cal.—Edgar Thompson, 368 3d st.  
 Ohio Valley, D. C.—Thos. G. Frysock, 22 20th st., Wheeling, W. Va.  
 Oneida, N. Y.—Elihu Ackerman, 88 Stone st.  
 Oshkosh, Wis.—W. Cheney, 387 Wisconsin ave.  
 Paterson, N. J.—Krine Englishman, Helvetia Hall, Van Houten st.  
 Peoria, Ill.—L. G. Humphrey, 216 Main st.  
 Perth Amboy, N. J.—J. L. Donehue, 9 Maple street.  
 Philadelphia, Pa.—Fred W. Biermass, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.  
 Pittsburg, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.; N. T. Storm, 167½ Carver st.; H. C. Whitfield, 1009 Wallace ave.; Wilkinsburg, Pa.; C. C. Douglas, 7208 Race street.  
 Pittsfield, Mass.—John B. Mickle.  
 Pontiac, Ill.—Frank Sipe, E. Madison st.  
 Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—Jas. H. Smith.  
 Portchester, N. Y.—George Chandler, Box 506.  
 Providence, R. I.—Thomas F. Kearney, Room 17, Labor Temple, 96 Mathewson st.  
 Quebec, Can.—Louis Mathieu, Rue du Roi.  
 Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.  
 Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 24 N. 6th st.  
 Reno, Nev.—A. D. Kane, 809 Sierra st.  
 Richmond, Va.—J. B. Fitzgerald, 712 E. Broad street, 2d floor.  
 Roanoke, Va.—J. C. Long, 312 4th ave., N. W.  
 Rochester, N. Y.—M. G. O'Brien, 67 Saratoga avenue.  
 Rock Island, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st.  
 Roxbury, Mass.; John M. Devine, 429 Dudley street.

Salt Lake City—J. N. Spalding, Box 1492.  
 San Francisco—J. J. Swanson, 927 Mission st.; Jas. Steel, 927 Mission st.; Henry Neidlinger, 927 Mission st.  
 Schenectady, N. Y.—Austin Garlock, 313 Germania ave.  
 Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 222 Lackawanna ave.  
 South Bend, Ind.—Wm. W. Hahn, 2016 South Leer st.  
 Spadra, Ark.—J. A. Jones.  
 Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Von Eschew.  
 Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand ave.  
 Springfield, Mass.—W. J. La Francis, 80 Garden st.  
 Springfield and Millburn, N. J.—Fred H. Pier-son.  
 St. Cloud, Minn.—F. A. Albrecht.  
 St. Louis, Mo.—Secretary D. C., Jas. A. Shine, 1306 Olive st.; No. 5, Alvin Hohenstein, 4417 Alaska ave.; No. 45, Emile Ruhle, 2841 Walnut st.; No. 47, Jas. Trainer, 1629 Grat-tan st.; No. 73, T. W. Melville, 1306 Olive st.; No. 73, Chas. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; No. 57, Z. T. Parshall, 1936 Semple ave.; No. 578, John N. Wallace, 1435 Web-ster ave.; No. 1100, Thomas Crowe, 1825 Washington st.  
 St. Joseph, Mo.—A. F. Coder, 2817 Patee st.  
 St. Paul, Minn.—John Friesen, 178 Forbes ave.  
 Summit, N. J.—John H. Pheasant, 15 Orchard street.  
 Superior, Wis.—A. W. Anderson, 1308 17th.  
 Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clin-ton Block.  
 Tampa, Fla.—  
 Terre Haute, Ind.—Ed. Pickhart, 19½ S. 4th street.  
 Toledo—D. G. Hoffman, 1312 Hoag st.  
 Toluca, Ill.—Frank McCoy, Box 8.  
 Toronto, Ontario, Can.—John Tweed, 167 Church st.  
 Tuxedo, N. Y.—Wm. S. Percy.  
 Trenton, N. J.—Richard Smith, 107 East Hanover st.  
 Troy, N. Y.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.  
 Wallingford, Conn.—Wm. J. Lane, 43 Bull ave.  
 Washington, D. C.—Joseph Reilly, Central Building, 9th and Pennsylvania ave., N. W.  
 Waterbury, Conn.—T. G. Smith, 132 S. Main street.  
 West Palm Beach, Fla.—G. W. Taylor.  
 White Plains, N. Y.—J. G. Knapp, 4 Baker ave.  
 Wilkesbarre, Pa.—John J. Casey, 431 E. Northampton st.  
 Wilmington, Del.—T. B. Hooven, 1216 Herald street.  
 Worcester, Mass.—Oliver Jonah, 566 Main st.  
 Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatte, 179 Ashburton avenue.  
 Youngstown, O.—J. L. Smith.

(Suite de la page 49.)

demeurera pas moins qu'un certain nombre d'emplois seront occupés par des militaires ne touchant aucun salaire t que, de ce fait, ce sera autant de places perdues pour l'ensemble des travailleurs.

Certes, la grève est une arme utile, indis-pensable pour les travailleurs, mais elle demande à être employée avec sang froid et à propos, sans quoi il lui arrive de blesser non ceux contre lesquels elle est dirigée, mais bien ceux là mêmes qui y ont mala-droitement recours. C'est l'enseignement que l'on peut tirer de la grève des ouvriers des arsenaux de la marine.

G. GUENARD.

Paris le 1. decembre 1905.

53

(Continued from Page 53.)

ceipt duly signed. I desire to express the thanks of Brother Calvert and the mem-bers of L. U. 18 for your promptness in payment of claim of our brother.

Yours,

W. J. FUD, F. S. L. U. 18.

Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1905.

Mr. Neale, Gen. Treas.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed find re-lease of Brothers Frank O. Bovee and Ju-lius Faustman for wife funeral benefit \$50 each. In behalf of the brothers and our local union I wish to thank you and your colleagues for the prompt way in which these claims were paid. In just six days



# The Carpenter

from the time the claims were mailed the bank drafts for \$50 each were in my hands, which goes to show that we have live and efficient business men at the head of the grandest labor organization in the country, the U. B. of C. & J. Long may it prosper. Again thanking you.

I am fraternally,  
J. D. HOFFMAN, F. S. L. U. 26.

Hudson, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1905.  
Mr. Frank Duffy, Gen. Sec.:

Sir and Brother—Local Union 1075 requests me to express to you our thanks for the prompt payment of \$50 benefit to our president, Newton G. Decker, on the death of his wife. Also for prompt payment of Brother Frank Best's claim in last August. Fraternally yours,  
C. B. MACY, R. S. L. U. 1075.

St. Augustine, Fla., Nov. 29, 1905.  
Dear Sir and Brother—I am in receipt of check in payment of Clarence Dunn's claim by which the brother was made to feel very happy when I handed it over to him. He can not find words enough to thank the Brotherhood. Yours truly,  
W. M. MASTERS, R. S. L. U. 864.

Evansville, Ind., Dec. 18, 1905.

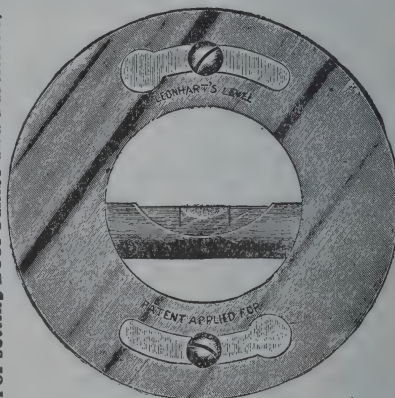
Brother Frank Duffy, Gen. Sec.:

Dear Sir—I am instructed to notify you and the General Office that our Local Union 90 extends a vote of thanks to you and the General Office for the prompt payment of the death claim in the case of Mrs. Josephine Miller, the late wife of Brother W. J. Miller.

Yours fraternally,  
H. A. HAZEN, R. S. L. U. 90.

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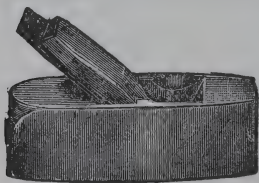
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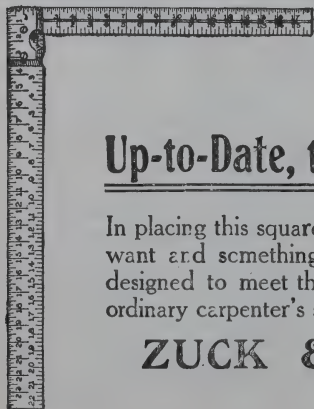


Fig. 1

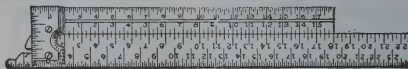


Fig. 2

This cut shows the Square closed.

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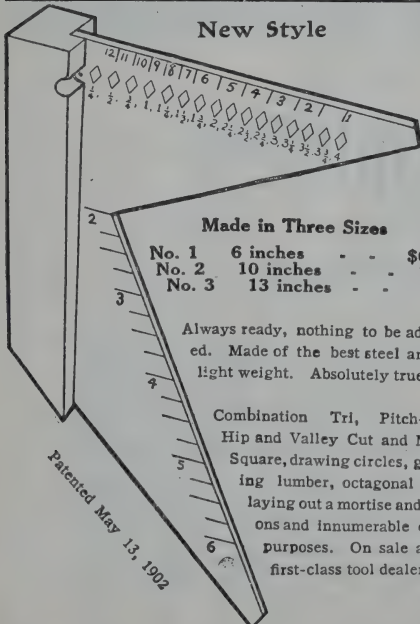


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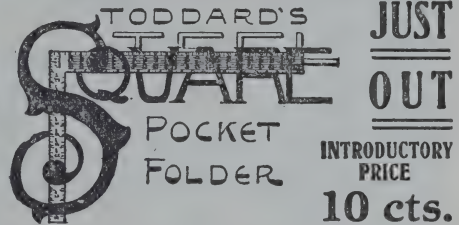
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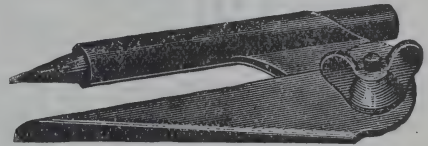
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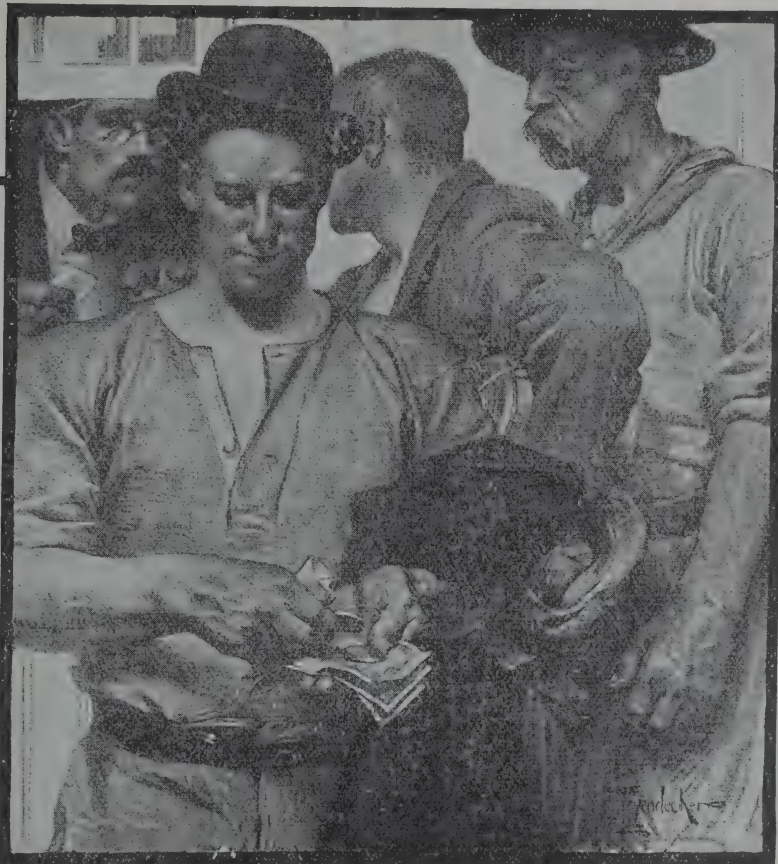
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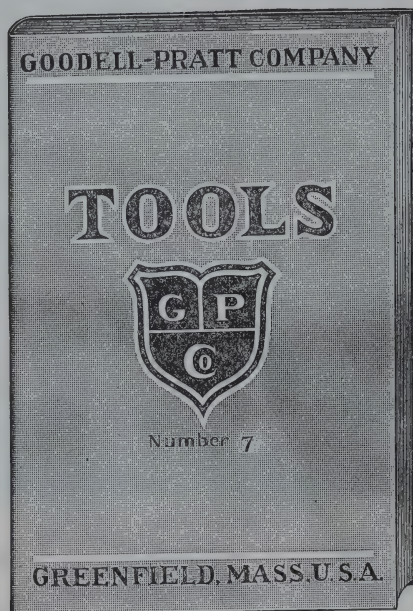
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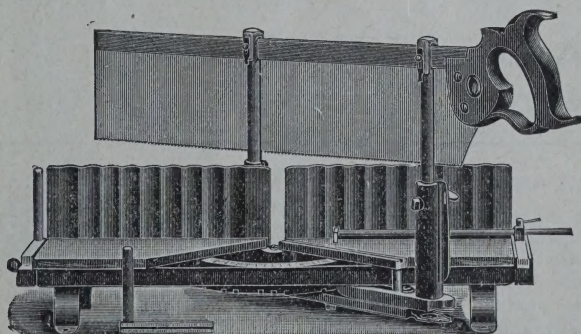


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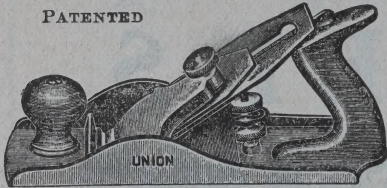
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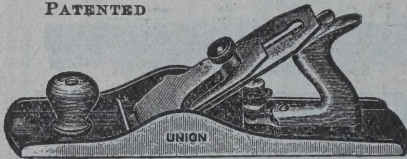
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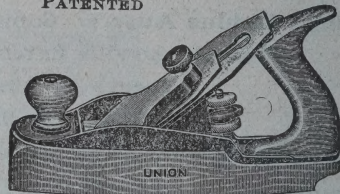
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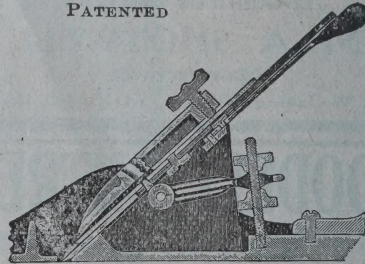
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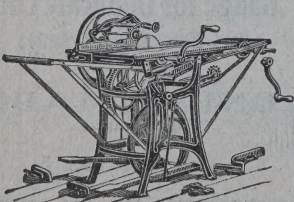


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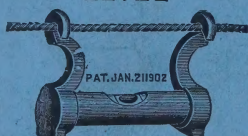


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